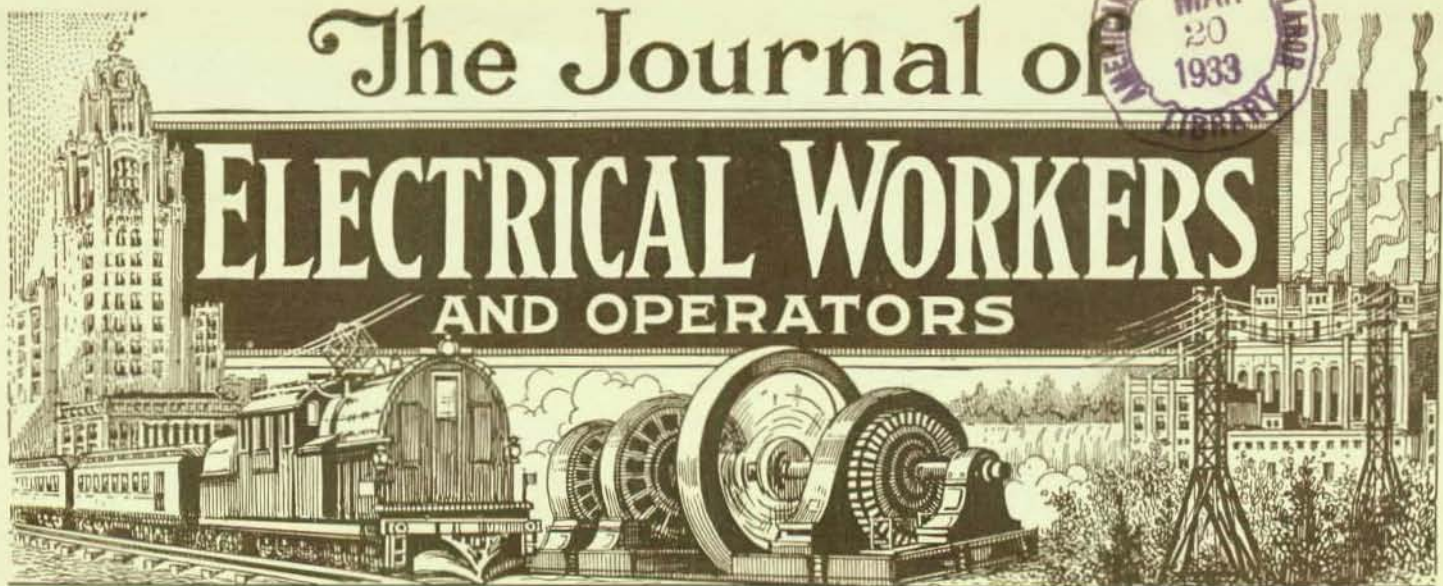


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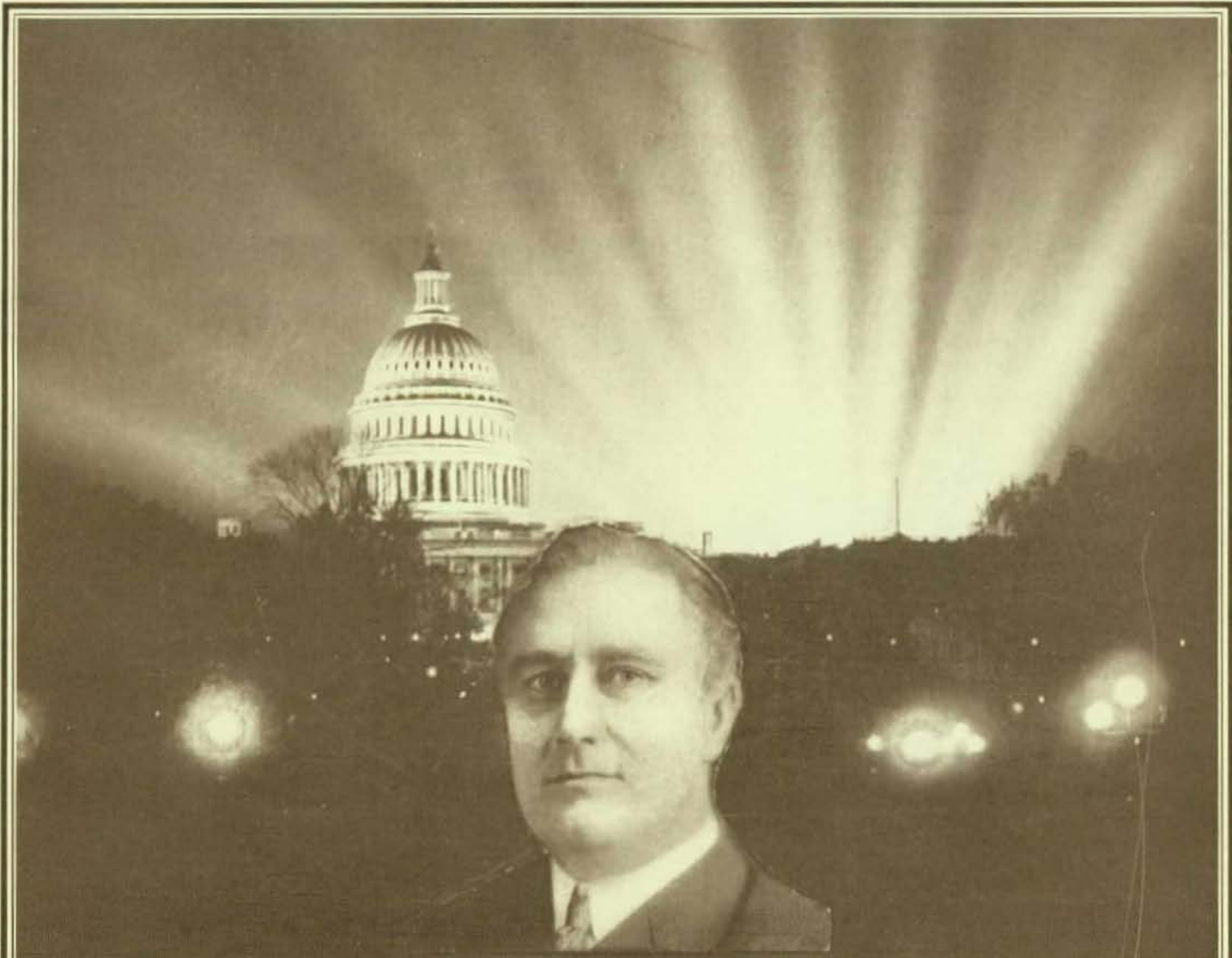
The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXII

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1933

NO. 3



FOUR YEAR PLAN FOR U. S.

—IPEU— 41A

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Magazine Chat

Most inaugurals are mere celebrations. Few would deserve the attention of a serious economic publication, but Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural appears to us to be much more. It appears to us of historic significance, marking the ending of one epoch and the beginning of another.

We have considered it of such importance that we have made it an occasion for a number of this Journal, looking ahead for four years as to the kind of policies that are necessary if America is to lift itself out of the mire of the depression upon a highway which, if it is not smoothly paved, at least will allow traffic to resume.

Four distinguished writers contribute to a symposium which we have called a "four-year plan for the United States." William Green speaks with fervor for fundamental reform touching labor. Dr. Patterson, head of one of the most important social and economic organizations in America, asks for a re-alignment based on the realization that America is a creditor, not a debtor nation. Engineer Coyle's shrewdness, vigor and courage bring an engineer's practical and philosophic experience to bear upon a job demanding engineering power. Dr. Lorwin, with his experience and observation in every country in the world, gives practical suggestions for economic planning, which appears to us to go deep in political theory.

Besides these important contributions, notice is given to President Roosevelt's own program for Muscle Shoals, forecasting a new electrical age, and Vice President McGlogan touches upon the railroad problem.

We believe that this number is a real contribution to the journalism of reconstruction.



Courtesy U. S. Army Air Service

NEW FRONTIERS OF POWER

Horizons of new accomplishment are pushed back by the President of the United States in his announcement of a vast development at Muscle Shoals. Many industries are to be co-ordinated in a project employing 200,000 men, benefiting eight states. A new era of power is forecast.





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No. 3

America—On the Way Out—Or Up?

THOSE who took part in the intellectual lynching administered to technocrats overlooked the highest compliment ever paid a nation. It is not a compliment based on shallow patriotism. It rests on findings. The compliment is contained in this:

"The past is strewn with ruins of empire. Now there is but one continental area that from the standpoint of its geologic set-up, equipment, personnel, and the state of its technology is competent and ready to inaugurate a new era in the life of man. America stands on the threshold of a new era."

Technocracy goes on to enumerate details of America's rich equipment: "Sufficient energy and mineral resources;" "adequate water precipitation, more than arable land of proper chemical stability;" "highly developed technological facilities backed by a trained personnel," and "powerful research organizations."

It is to the measurement of energy resources which technocracy has addressed itself; and also which the seceded ultra-respectable group of engineers at Columbia University is about to make.

But a school child does not have to be told about the resources of the North American continent, or of the United States. Unfortunately the collective mentality of the United States on economic matters has not been that of a school child. While we wait for the energy report of the technocrats and the ex-technocrats, let us examine the rich material equipment of these States.

1. Potential water power of 38,000,000 h.p. (14,884,667 h.p. developed.)
2. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ trillion tons of coal in the ground, 45 per cent of the world's coal reserve.
3. More silver than the rest of the world combined excepting Mexico.
4. About 1,540,000 square miles of good farm land.
5. About 734,000 square miles of forests.
6. Gold supply adequate to maximum needs until 1950.
7. About 7,000 square miles of oil lands.
8. More than one billion of harnessed mobile horsepower.
9. About 249,000 miles of railways.

Coupled with this tremendous energy and raw material equipment is an equally impressive organization set-up. It is estimated that there are more than 1,000 industrial research organizations, and perhaps 500 public and semi-

public research groups. We have, too, the finest body of trained artisans in the world, and a managerial group drawn from a large personnel of engineers and other technicians. In brief, we are *all* that the rankest patriot claims us to be—in potentiality.

It is this panorama of equipment which President Roosevelt surveys, and expects to draw upon in his "vision" of a great conservation development in the Tennessee valley. All the resources of the nation would be called to build a coordinated plan vast in scope, commensurate with the capabilities of America, and multifold in design, utilizing water power, reforestation, farm reclamation and putting thousands of unemployed to work. This is dreaming largely as America should dream consistent with its own colossal scale.

But (there are always buts) we have failed so utterly to utilize our talents, our power resources, our personnel, our varied equipment, in comparison with our opportunities, that we must be regarded as a backward nation. We have failed—as the hungry men, women and children, the 13,000,000 unemployed, the disorganization in the midst of organization testify. Thirteen million families cut off from employment damn American management. Why have we failed? Primarily because there has been little coordination of the self-excluding efforts of selfish groups. And what coordination there has been has come from powerful financial interests bent on exploiting the nation for the aggrandisement of themselves. Failure is everywhere around us, and looms ahead, unless a new economic philosophy is adopted, and a new authority representing all the people arrives. This is no idle assertion.

Consider the modern ocean liner with its turbines developing 100,000 horsepower, and all its complex and varied equipment afloat in an ocean commanded by a novice, and manned by a crew of quarrelling bunglers. How long would this great ship—this technical achievement—stay afloat? Technical excellence, the work of modern invention, is no guarantee of safety, if the captain is a fool, and the crew crooks.

America has the greatest opportunity in history. She can continue her present policy of being operated from Wall Street, or she can choose captains of large enough vision, great enough ability, and real enough patriotism, to sail the turbulent course. America may be on her way to the rocks; or she can be headed for happy islands of new achievement.

Labor Would Change Established Order

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

THIS is an hour for plain speaking and decisive action. The American workers have been patient. They have given every opportunity to the government, to management, to bankers, to produce a remedy for unemployment. They have refrained from drastic action.



But employers have not refrained from drastic action. They have reduced wages in almost every industry. More than 13,000,000 American wage earners are out of work. Wage earners are losing their homes. A pall of gloom is settling down over America.

It is apparent that this is no ordinary depression. It is apparent that the present order needs modification, and I am happy to announce that the program now adopted by the American Federation of Labor is sweeping in its intent to modify the established order. These proposed changes in the basic set-up are not the result merely of three years of thinking under the impact of suffering and despair. They are based upon a philosophy which has been developed for 50 years by workers' organizations. This program is an extension of the doctrine of industrial democracy as applied to the present serious condition. The planks in this platform are intended to halt completely the opportunities for corporate wealth to exploit the American masses in forms, that while cloaked in legality, in reality constitute nothing short of robbery. Here are eight of the proposals of the American Federation of Labor:

1. Federal licenses for corporations doing an interstate business, with specific requirement as to accounting.
2. National economic planning, aiming at the raising of standards of living and not at price fixing and limitation of output.
3. A protective service (governmental) for investors.
4. Recognition of the equities of workers in the industries in which they work.
5. Constructive (governmental) control of credit to finance production.
6. A federal agency to collect and collate data as to man-hours of work available and as to wage-earner income, to provide standards for determining economic balance.

American labor is on the march. Unannounced plans are ready; forces are being mobilized that will compel attention to labor's demand for bread. Seek national economic conference.

And, purely economic aims—

7. Higher wages.
8. Organization of workers into more and stronger unions.

I told the convention at Cincinnati last November that I was going to do everything I could to arouse the workers to militancy. I can now state with finality to the public that I believe these eight proposals are backed by determination and a fervor of feeling which I have never seen before in our organizations. In the convention itself, there was an undercurrent of deep and subdued feeling. I do not know of anything like it, except say perhaps in the year of the war when President Wilson came to deliver his message and no man among us knew what would be the supreme test ahead. In the Cincinnati convention there was the same ominous rustle of feeling stirring the gathering of determined and practical men. It is true the convention went through its detail of work much as it had always done. It is true there was little loose talk of needed action, but it was also true that there was a new spirit there which I interpret as meaning that our unions are arming for action. A pro-

gram of great significance was adopted. No labor convention in all American history, it is my opinion, has presented a set of declarations aimed at sweeping reform as did the Cincinnati convention.

American workers note that dividends have generally been paid throughout this depression. The average dividend paid on a list of some 600 common stocks runs at about \$1.20. This is not quite so high as in the year of 1929, but the recognition of the right of dollars to payment from corporate surplus is honored and will be honored by these corporations as long as a dollar of reserve remains. Then why not reserves for workers? Why not a definite equity accruing to the workers? The United States Supreme Court declared that a worker creates an equity in an industry by giving his services. I cannot agree with all the Supreme Court said in that decision (it was the case of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad vs. the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks), but I cite it to show that in demanding recognition of the worker's equity, we are at least in close proximity to good company. There may be those who interpret this as demand for a legal title to the job; a title valid as long as there is a dollar in the treasury of the employer's corporation. If that is the case, I have no objection.

After all, management in its failure to produce a remedy for the depression has failed to grapple with fundamental problems. The widespread use of automatic machinery came upon us almost without warning. It has changed everything. Nothing can be the same again unless we would grow stupid enough to smash all machinery. We know industry is not a stationary thing, moving along from generation to generation as it once did. Its methods are in constant flux and this means that a new technique must be made by management to meet these problems. As long as management fails in doing this, as it has done, I conceive it is the function of labor to compel management to live up to its duty.

One of our first objectives is to secure the calling of a national economic conference. Employers have given no signs that they would assent to this proposal, but labor will ask President Roosevelt for such an orderly way of approaching these momentous problems.

The most important fact about relief expenditures is not the vast cost involved but the continued lack of any intelligent direction and thorough-going planning which has accompanied it.—Harry L. Larie, Bureau of Jewish Social Research.

LABOR'S CODE OF REFORM

1. Federal licenses for corporations doing an interstate business, with specific requirement as to accounting.
 2. National economic planning, aiming at the raising of standards of living and not at price fixing and limitation of output.
 3. A protective service (governmental) for investors.
 4. Recognition of the equities of workers in the industries in which they work.
 5. Constructive (governmental) control of credit to finance production.
 6. A federal agency to collect and collate data as to man-hours of work available and as to wage-earner income, to provide standards for determining economic balance.
- And, purely economic aims—
7. Higher wages.
 8. Organization of workers into more and stronger unions.

Ills Give Way Under Economic Planning

By LEWIS L. LORWIN, Brookings Institution, author, "The Problem of Economic Planning", "Advisory Economic Councils", "Labor and Internationalism", etc.

The following article formed the basis of a radio discussion between Dr. Lorwin and William Hard over a nationwide hookup on the night of March 4. This discussion was given under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Committee on Radio in Education and was one of the series of radio broadcasts under the direction of the Brookings Institution.

I. Struggle of a Century

A NEW President of the United States has been inaugurated today. Few administrations in American history began under greater difficulties than the present one. True, we have had bad times before. One can cite statements from our leading statesmen in years gone by describing conditions of economic distress and of political strain which seemed to threaten political and social disruption. On the eve of the World War, in the campaign of 1912, the possibility of revolution was talked about, and conservative bankers advocated the election of Woodrow Wilson as a means of averting such an eventuality.

But seldom before in our history has distress been so widespread and its causes so complex. The crux of the present situation, as it appears to me, is the fact that we have reached a turning point in the road of history. What we are experiencing is not merely a major business depression, such as have recurrently upset the country during the last 100 years. Nor is it merely the aftermath of economic and political dislocations caused by the World War.

The economic crisis today is complicated by developments that have been going on for decades. For at least 25 years before the World War, we were modifying our economic and political institutions from an individualistic to a social basis, and, despite surface appearances to the contrary, this was continued during and after the World War. So that today we are in the midst of an unprecedented economic and social change from the economic and political individualism of the 19th century to the new and yet not fully perceived social institutions and methods of the 20th. And this involves profound conflicts and the difficult problem of finding a new balance of principles and methods.

Comprehensive Plans Needed

A clear recognition of this character of the present crisis is essential if we are to take the measure of what is to be done in the coming four years. Needless to say, I cannot agree with those who believe that the less we do about the present depression the sooner it will be over. But neither do I find an answer to the main question of today in most of the proposals

Just how economic planning can be established, and what it will do is described by a leading authority. Looks upon next four years as crucial.

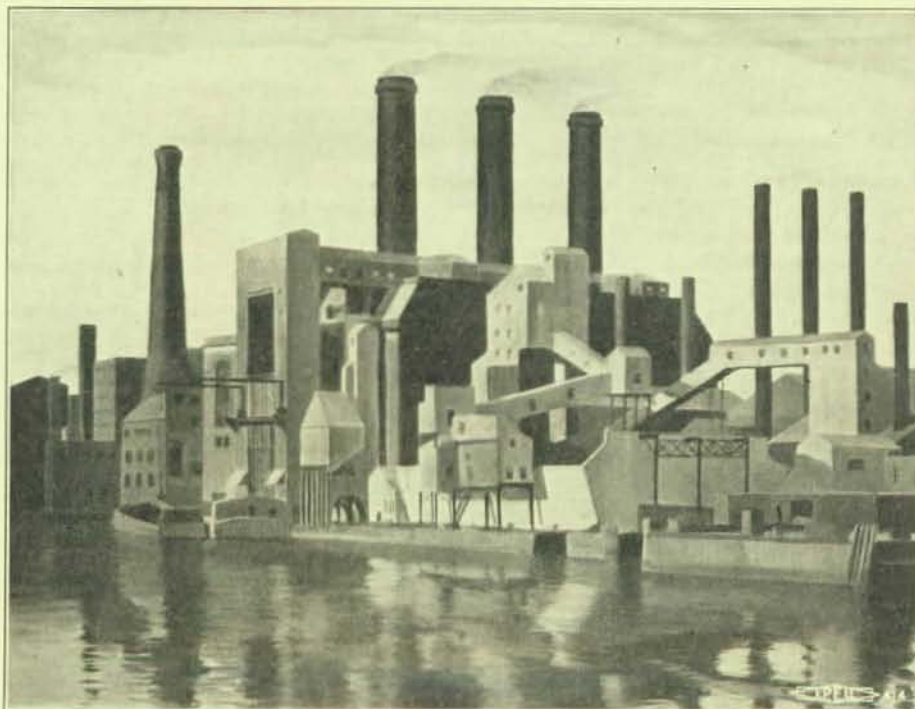
and schemes which have been brought forth by various persons deeply aroused by the suffering of the millions of victims of the present disaster. One can have nothing but words of praise for the humanitarianism, the compassion for one's fellow man, the eagerness to be of public service, and the real ingenuity revealed by these proposals. But their shortcoming lies in the fact that they are based upon a belief that we can pull ourselves out of the present condition by the application of some one device or formula. We are asked to inject more currency into the economic system, or to expand credit, or to shorten hours, or do some other one thing, and then the wheels of industry will start going again and all will soon be well once more. The fallacy of this attitude lies in overlooking the fact that we are out of balance along all lines—in price relationships, in income distribution, in wealth control, in industrial relations, in taxation and public financing, and in our political and social attitudes. The basic defect of most proposals which are offered to us as quick cures is that

they ignore the fact that what we need most is the building up of a new social spirit and of corresponding new methods of doing things.

II. What Is the New Deal?

It is because I take this view of the present situation that I find the most hopeful signs of the times in the emergence of an idea which seems to me to supply the necessary method for coping with our difficult problems. This is the idea of economic and social planning. Only a few years ago this idea was the vague hope of a small group of people trying to think ahead of events. Today, it is an idea of practical politics. It was a potent factor in the recent presidential campaign. It seemingly is one of the guiding ideas of our new President. It is incorporated in a number of bills in the House and Senate of the Congress of the United States. It is, in one form or another, the basis of programs advocated by large organized groups, such as the farmers' associations, the Chamber of Commerce, and the American Federation of Labor.

The promise of economic and social planning lies in the fact that it gives us a social purpose and a new method for attaining such purpose. We may, if we prefer, think of planning in terms of the phrase that is now on everyone's lips—the "new deal". But the "new deal", if it means anything at all, means the same things that are envisaged by social planning—namely, opportunity,



Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

"INDUSTRY"—TYPICAL OF THE NEW INDUSTRY
Oil painting by Edward Bruce.

security, and progressivity. We shall have a new deal if, four years from now, America will present a picture in contrast with what we have had until now. Let us try to visualize what the country would look like if in the next four years we would carry out a program of reconstruction in the spirit of the new deal. A healthy people busy at work in worthwhile pursuits. Children and young men and women in school preparing for tasks for which their capacities have predestined them. Workers temporarily out of work for seasonal or other irreducible reasons receiving an income for which their respective industries have made provision in advance. Industry in which workers are not merely robots but participating members whose voice counts in shaping and directing the enterprise. A general feeling of security and buoyancy due to the assurance that each individual and every family in the nation can look forward to a progressive rise in the standard of living and in the worthwhile things in life. A people more steady and more hopeful because of the elimination of the speculative element in life and the substitution of an ideal of steady and rational progress. A people more united in spirit because of the elimination of the glaring inequalities of wealth and income and of a more equitable relationship between service and reward. And it means that we shall devise special machinery to obtain these ends by the co-operative efforts of all the people.

The goal and method of social planning has been described under four heads:

1. A progressively rising general standing of living including
 - a. Certain minimum essentials for all, at all times.
 - b. An increasing amount and variety of non-essentials making for fuller living, for the many rather than a few.
2. Smoothing the course of progress by
 - a. Minimizing extremes of economic fluctuations.
 - b. Mitigating the consequences of inevitable depressions by the aid of reserves built up in advance.
3. The maximum freedom of choice and opportunity for advancement.
4. Planning machinery in the form of councils and boards charged with the task of co-ordinating the specific objectives of separate industries, regions, and groups, so as to direct the nation towards a common goal of national development.

III. Co-ordination Demanded

It is in the light of this general concept that we have to consider the problems of the next four years. It is out of the question to examine in the short time allotted to me all the specific problems that we have ahead of us. There are some 15 or 20 major problems that

confront the country today, including agricultural surpluses, tariffs, war debts, taxation, unemployment insurance, wage policies, balancing the budget, governmental reorganization, transportation. What I am concerned with here is the fact that the legislation which is being considered on these various issues proceeds without relation to one another. Bills are formulated and measures proposed under the pressure of special groups, or at the request of lobbying agencies, or in response to the demands of sectional interests; and each measure is designed to help somebody without regard to the consequences it may have on the country as a whole. We must first of all introduce system into our way of looking at our problems and adopt a planful procedure in devising the remedial legislation that is needed.

First Major Task

Looking at the problems of the next four years in this way and leaving out issues of international policy, I should say that we are confronted with three major tasks. First and foremost is that of relief. We cannot plan for the future with an easy mind and conscience when millions of our fellow citizens, men, women, and children, are suffering hunger and want.

There is a chance here for social statesmanship. The new administration might begin by declaring that no man, woman, or child in the United States shall suffer distress as long as there is no economic justification for it. And there is no such justification now. Regardless of the depression, our national income is still by far the largest in the world, both in total and per capita. Our best estimates still point to a national income of about \$50,000,000,000 in 1932, which means much more, considering the decline in prices. We can afford to spend more than the \$100,000,000 or so a month which is now used for relief. Is it too much to ask of a nation to increase that by another per cent of its income of \$50,000,000 a month? It will be far cheaper to do so than to rush into inflation or hastily concoct other measures which may give temporary relief at the cost of further dislocations afterwards. And we can put relief on a social basis if the federal government should adopt the policy of encouraging social legislation by the

states, especially for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Second Major Task

The second major task is that of immediate readjustments to ease the burden of accumulated debts weighing the people down. We might refund our public debt, readjust downward the capital charges of the country, and force a more rapid liquidation of prices affected by monopoly and semi-monopoly.

These are, however, emergency measures. They are necessary so that we may be able to think of the constructive measures involved in our third major task—that of planning.

IV. Third Major Task—Planning

There are at present about 15 bills in both Houses of Congress which embody the idea of planning in some form. Some of these bills would merely modify the anti-trust laws so as to permit business men and corporations to enter into agreements for co-operative action with regard to production and prices. The bills introduced by Senator Nye in the Senate and by Congressman Sinclair in the House of Representatives provide for a federal trade commission to supervise and encourage trade practice conferences for the purpose of establishing healthy conditions of competition and for eliminating unfair methods of doing business. These bills aim to establish rules to eliminate price discriminations and to provide accounting methods for the purpose of establishing cost prices. The Copeland bills in the Senate have a similar purpose, though primarily they are intended to eliminate unfair price competition. A bill introduced by Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, for the extension of the powers of the Federal Trade Commission would allow persons, groups, and companies to enter into agreements for the purpose of curtailing production and sales, of fixing prices, and of doing similar acts which may not be in harmony with the anti-trust act but which would be in the public interest, the determination of such interest to be in the hands of a Federal Trade Commission. Bills with similar aims have been introduced in the Senate by Steiwer and in the House by Tinkham.

Bills Have Shortcomings

My objection to these bills is that they do not go far enough. They do not provide proper safeguards against the fixing of prices which would affect adversely the interest of the consumer. Neither do they indicate the proper lines for the reorganization of specific industries which are in a bad way now.

It is for this reason that greater importance attaches to several other bills which provide for the setting up of councils or commissions within specific industries, such as coal, and oil, for their regularization and stabilization. The

(Continued on page 136)



U. S. Must Assume Role of Creditor

By ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON, President American Academy of Political and Social Science

PROBLEMS of the next four years are conveniently grouped under two headings—domestic and foreign. They are fundamentally economic but neither can be discussed without a realization of their political implications. The elections of November, 1932, expressed an extreme of discontent because of the depression, and the fact that no government can immediately bring country-wide prosperity will mean that the greatest of political skill is demanded if serious errors are to be avoided.

Domestic ills are due to the fall of prices more than to any other one influence. This fall has been greater for some commodities than for others—notably for farm products and other raw materials. This decline has had the double effect of making difficult or impossible the payment of interest and taxes by those most affected (particularly the agricultural groups) and of reducing their ability to buy manufactured articles whose prices have fallen less. This has caused the spread of distress.

Such an explanation is by far too brief and too simple in its formulation but, as already stated, it is the most important feature of a highly involved situation. The way out is in either of two directions. One is by raising prices which is the idea of those who are urging various types of currency inflation. It is not impossible that some one of these will be passed by Congress, but it is to be hoped that if any of them is it will be vetoed by the President. Our gold supply is huge and there is ample lending power available among the banks without suspending gold payments or in other ways fundamentally altering our monetary system. Instead, such a procedure would seriously complicate an already bad situation.

Prices Should Be Forced Up

It may be possible, however, to raise prices without abandoning the gold standard and every effort should be made to do so. To the extent that prices rise, debt and tax burdens will become more bearable. Continued easy credit conditions, careful supervision by the Federal Reserve banks, taxes that are not restrictive on business but that will instead take funds that are idle, a courageous but not reckless borrowing policy—these are the wise and certain lines of procedure that should be followed. They are not spectacular nor immediate in their effects, but for those very reasons are to be preferred.

If prices are not raised there is no escape from the other way out; i.e., by reducing costs of production. This means lowered wages and a modification of capital costs through defaults, bankruptcies and reorganizations, downward adjustments between debtors and credi-

Dr. Patterson advises against currency inflation, but wants use of idle funds for productive purposes. He sees nation missing its opportunity as banker for the world.

tors. Many of these have already occurred and probably no one knows how fully the readjustments have been made. From time to time there are signs of steadiness that suggest that an important amount of adaptation has already occurred, but we cannot be sure.

In the international field there is a highly involved state of affairs which may be explained by saying that as a country we have suddenly become creditors without adequate time to adjust our economic structure to this important

change. As creditors we presumably should reorganize our national life in such way as to receive from other countries more than we send to them. Yet we have as yet not seen our way clear to take the steps that are required if this is to be done. Instead, we have done everything possible to expand exports and to decrease imports, the difference being met for years by our purchase of foreign securities. These purchases have ceased and there is now in foreign countries a current demand for dollars that is greater than the supply.

Why Foreign Market Halts

Under the circumstances, there is a sharply reduced ability on the part of people in other countries to buy our products or to pay what they owe us as interest and in repayment of principal. This is aggravated by the price decline that so complicates our domestic problems. The results are clearly visible—

(Continued on page 141)



Courtesy U. S. Army Air Service

The Symphony of the Engines in Workers' Ears

By R. R. HOWARD

With rhythm and rhyme, in quick cadence and time—
Pulsations quiet and strong,
The throb of the steel, in the shaft or the wheel—
The power plant singing its song.

Ignoring its ire, but breathing its fire—
Reaction of fuel—long dead—
Producing its power, by the kilowatt hour—
Awake! and its life quickly sped.

Gyrations magnetic 'round wire sympathetic.
To carry the power of the world
For heating and light and motion with might
While the coils of the rotor are whirled.

It is pleasant to hear this music sincere
Of engines running just right;
We work for our hire, but never will tire;
Our best pay is joy in its might.

Victory Easy, If Government Will Act

By DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE, Consulting Engineer, Author, "The Irrepressible Conflict"

THE incoming administration, if it is to escape disaster, will have to reverse the policies of the outgoing government on at least three vital points: the distribution of buying power, the method of expanding the circulating medium, and the scale of federal action.

The distribution of buying power is fundamental to any economic system in which the products are sold for money. Buying power has been distributed, up until the last few years, through the automatic effects of the accelerating growth of industry and the spontaneous expansion of the service markets. Whenever large incomes were realized—too large to be spent directly for consumers' goods—the standard method of distribution was to invest the surplus in the expansion of industrial and commercial equipment. By this means these concentrated sums were passed out as wages and salaries in the construction and machinery industries and became effective buying power in the market for goods.

Automatic Checks Don't Operate

Since the war, however, several influences have been at work to render the old standard distributive mechanism no longer effective. Population is not expanding at the prewar rate, and there is consequently less opening for new investment. The prices of raw materials have fallen relatively to the prices of finished goods, so that the concentrations of income among the owners of capital were increasing at the same time that the need for new capital was diminishing. The boom period, characterized, by persons unfamiliar with the facts, as a time of extravagance, actually saw an increased percentage of the national income saved and invested in new enterprise and expanded plant. Moreover the growing efficiency of mechanical industry and the decrease of employment in manufacturing rendered acute the problem of getting purchasing power to the workers who could no longer be employed in machine production and distribution of goods.

It has always been the case that any excess of saving and investment has been eliminated by bankruptcy or capital "write down"; the new feature of the present situation is simply that the quantity of income that must be distributed to those not directly employed in production has become very large. If all that money is distributed through investment the resulting debt burden on industry is excessive, and the volume of capital write down that must

Shrewd analysis of existing situation sets up three needed goals: (1) distribution of buying power; (2) heavy income taxes; (3) and non-selfliquidating public works.

follow is paralyzing to business. The Hoover administration has tried to encourage a wave of new investment in private industry, as a means of employing the unemployed and creating prosperity. Public work, unless fully self-liquidating, has been sternly discouraged. The theory has been that accumulated money must never be dissipated without establishing a debt to be paid by the consumer. But the consumer was unable to carry the existing business debts in 1929. That was why they collapsed. The price structure cannot be revived to the point of carrying the present debt burden by any process that depends on adding a dollar of new debt on business for every dollar of new buying power added to the market. That is the reason the efforts to bring back prosperity by a new wave of investment, even if they had succeeded for the

moment, would have led only to a new and disastrous collapse of capital values.

Must Divide Surplus Income

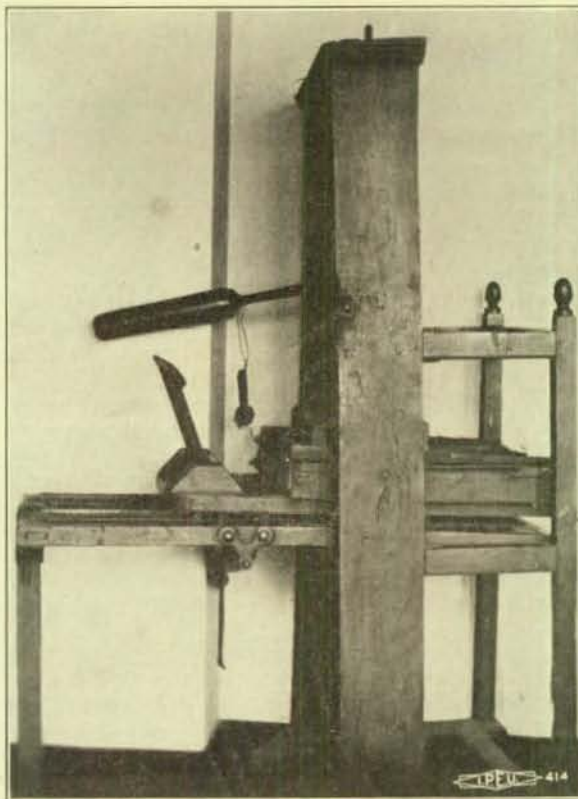
Unless the new government can establish a sufficiently drastic income tax structure to distribute surplus income without permitting large new investments and new debts on business, the capitalist system will not work, and some form of explosion will necessarily occur. Whether the explosion would be followed by the establishment of a communist system or by a revival of capitalism with a suitable income tax cannot be predicted; but it can be confidently stated that until one of those alternatives is adopted there can be no stable prosperity in this country. Since the mandate of the new administration is to make capitalism work, it is fair to say that an adequate income tax is required by the nature of the situation.

The second respect in which the policy of the Hoover administration was unsound was in the attempt to expand the deflated medium of exchange by inflating bank credit. Credit inflation is the most dangerous of all possible methods of expansion, because it is not centrally controlled, and because it is even more volatile than greenbacks. Credit appears out of nowhere and can vanish overnight by the simultaneous panic of individual bankers acting without central control. Moreover the inflation of private credit is tainted with the same fallacy of "sound" finance that appears in the distribution of savings by the investment-and-bankruptcy process. New credit is new debt, and it rests on business. Consumer purchasing power is expanded by a process that mortgages future purchasing power: a perfect case of bootstraps. If prosperity had been brought back by the expenditure of private credit loaned to business by the banks, the mine would have been loaded for blowing industry to pieces when the time came to pay the debts.

How to Finance Public Work

There is no way to restore the necessary volume of circulating medium to circulation (aside from a new gold bonanza) without setting up some form of debt. Even greenbacks or silver coinage are a form of public debt. But the attempt of the late federal government to pass the buck by having the new debts loaded directly on business involved the only one of all the possible forms of inflation that could in no circumstances have failed to wreck the country if it had been successfully carried through.

(Continued on page 141)



Courtesy Museums of the Peaceful Arts

This Blawie press is only 200 years old, but note its simplicity and crudity. Compare it with the intricate, multiplex mechanism of the modern high-speed automatic. Yet it took as many men to operate this, as the latter.

Shoals Forecasts New World of Power

TAKE down a map of the eastern section of the United States. Find Chicago at the tip of Lake Michigan. Draw a line due south to Mobile, Ala. Locate almost in the center of that line a point. Draw a cross here. This cross represents the Muscle Shoals area, said to be the greatest potential water power site in the world—outclassing either Boulder Dam or the great Ontario Development at Niagara Falls. Hitherto this area has attracted attention to itself as a scene of a great conflict as between government ownership and private ownership forces. It has been identified in the public mind as the first opportunity that the federal government has had to operate and control on a large scale the generation of electrical power. It has been identified largely with the efforts of Senator Norris, of Nebraska, in retaining this site for the government.

President Roosevelt has recognized this area in this way by visiting it with Senator Norris, but he has recently gone farther by using it as a means of de-

Announcement of President Roosevelt of huge multifold development at Muscle Shoals in Tennessee anticipates a new era when all homes in America will be electrified and cheap power will bring an era of industrial accomplishment and domestic leisure. Arouses the imagination of the American people.

picting to the American people the opportunities for industry and for leisure and happiness—and a wise development and use of electrical power. President Roosevelt's announcement on Muscle Shoals is said to have done more to induct the American people in the future world of power than any other single utterance. The statement is of immediate interest to a large section of the

population of Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. President Roosevelt's plan includes a seven-fold scheme:

Scheme Is Broad

1. Reforestation of the hillsides of the watershed, which alone would employ from 50,000 to 75,000 men.

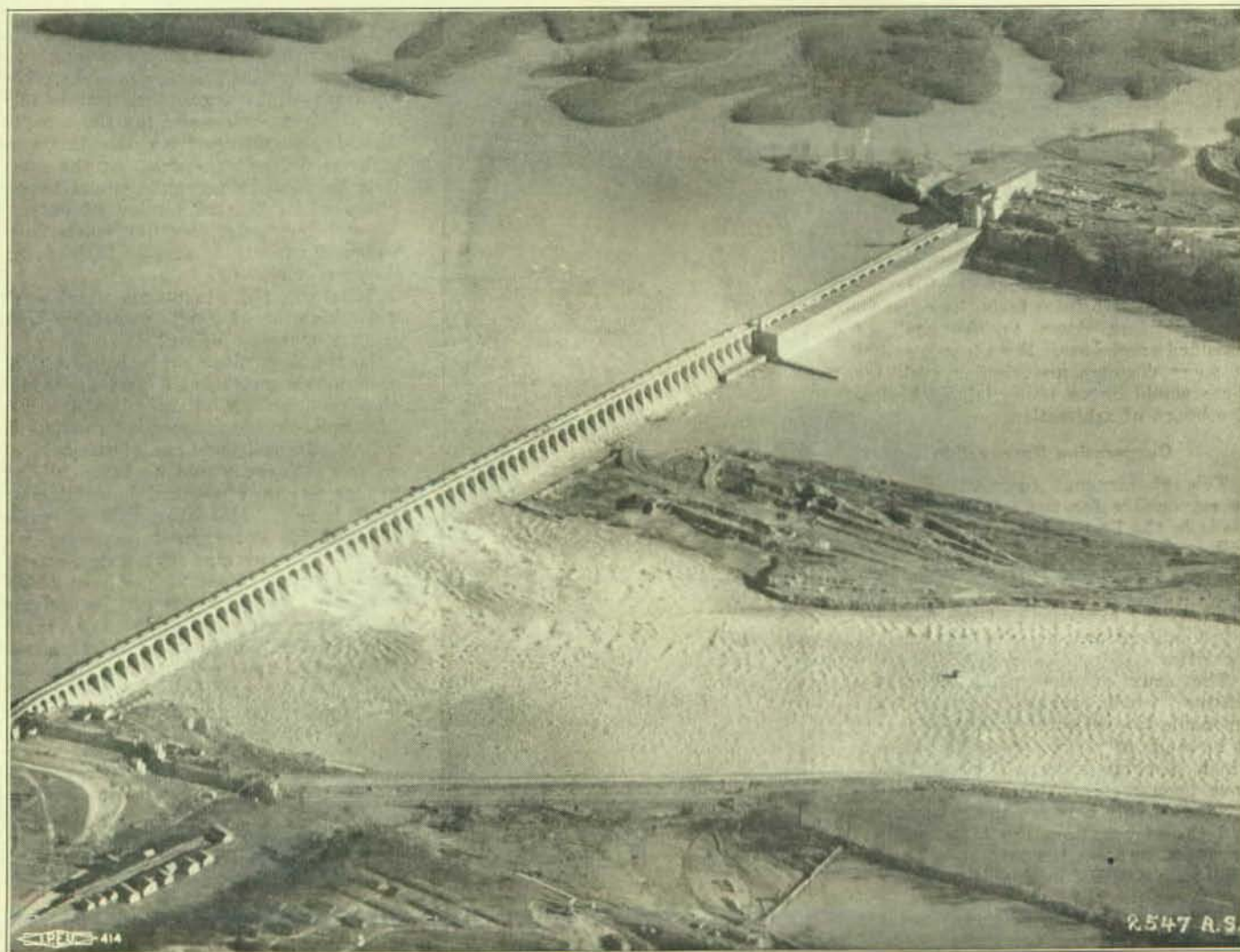
2. Creation of flood control basins in the upper valleys of the Tennessee River watershed, of which the most important would be that at Cove Creek, not far from Knoxville.

3. Water-power development, beginning with full utilization of the plant already built at Muscle Shoals, to provide cheaper power for residents of cities, states, and farms.

4. Reclamation for farm use of the fertile bottom lands of the river, in which farming is now prevented by frequent floods.

5. Elimination of the unprofitable agricultural lands by reforestation.

(Continued on page 144)



WILSON DAM—GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND OPERATED

Courtesy U. S. Army Air Service

Will History Repeat Interest in Plumb Plan

A DOZEN or more years ago, when the knotty railroad problem was receiving much public and official attention, there appeared before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the U. S. Senate a man by the name of Glenn E. Plumb, who presented a plan for the reorganization of the existing railroad structure. Although himself a former railroad general counsel and railroad president, having risen to these positions from the rank of office boy, he came as a representative of labor. His plan was defeated and temporarily forgotten. Recently attention has again focused upon the railroads, and Mr. Plumb's ideas are being reconsidered.

The Plumb Plan, as it is called, is in essence a proposal for government ownership combined with private operation. For the outstanding security issues, representing investment in the physical properties of this form of public highways, the Plumb Plan suggests the substitution of government bonds on which the government guarantees fixed and regular returns.

It is not, however, the purpose of the plan that the government, having once acquired ownership of the railroads, should engage directly in their operation. This function it shall delegate by lease to a single corporation, organized under federal law for this specific purpose and directly responsible to the public. Labor, management and the federal government are to share equally the control of this corporation through representation on its board of directors. The duty of the directors shall be to establish the conditions of employment, classify jobs and appoint all operating officials and associates from the corporation president down to the rank of classified employees. For the settlement of wage disputes and similar problems there would be an impartial, authoritative board of arbitration.

Corporation Responsible

This phenomenal corporation would be responsible for the operation of the roads in the best interest of the public, with specific aim toward attaining maximum efficiency and service at the lowest charge which assures the payment of operating expenses and the fixed interest obligations on the government securities.

The crux of the whole plan, the scheme which makes it peculiarly amenable toward success, is the disposal to be made of the net operating income which remains after all requirements have been met. This surplus is to be divided equally between the government and the corporation, the latter's share being set up as a trust fund to be distributed as a dividend among the employees of the organization—a dividend on the payroll—officers and appointed employees receiving twice the dividend rate paid to the classified workers. The hope of earning dividends will act as

Unrest in railroad field among workers, stockholders, investors and management suggest possibility that labor's plan accredited to Lawyer Plumb, modified to meet conditions, may stage comeback.

an effective spur to increased efficiency on the part of everyone associated with the system, inducing a high morale unattainable under the present capitalistic, fear-inspiring regime.

The forceful incentive which the hope of dividends offers toward ever-increasing efficiency and economy will in time promote such a growth in net income as to produce a sizable surplus. To offset too large a division of public money into the hands of the corporation, the Plumb Plan proposes that if in any given year the share of profits received into the federal treasury equals or ex-

ceeds 5 per cent of the corporation's gross operating revenue for that year, then the Interstate Commerce Commission shall order a 5 per cent reduction in railroad rates throughout the nation. This reduction would diminish the organization's operating income and dividends for the following year and would therefore tend to stimulate the corporation to further economy and efficiency, until in time the surplus is large enough to warrant another 5 per cent reduction in rates.

Under our existing railroad structure huge surpluses have been accumulated and then reinvested in the system. Such increases in property investments, made out of earned income rather than out of capital funds, have tended to raise the capital charges of the railroads. The railroads in turn have demanded continually increasing rates in order to meet the growing charges. The Plumb Plan reverses this situation by turning surpluses gained through efficient operation back to the public in the form of lowered fares.

Meets All Contingencies

Extensions of the railroad system into new territories are by no means discouraged by the proposed scheme. The government, as proprietor, would build a needed extension and tax the locality directly benefiting from the improvement to defray expenses. At the same time the remaining public would be relieved of its present burden of paying, through high rates, for new roads from which it expects to receive little or no direct service.

What are the advantages which such a combination of public ownership with private operation offers?

In the first place the substitution of government guarantee for private would eliminate speculation in railroad securities and, as a consequence, would tend to take the railroads out of the field of politics. There would be less lobbying in Congress and political log-rolling on their behalf. Moreover, interest rates charged for government securities, because of the greater investment safety, run anywhere from 25 per cent to 50 per cent less than those for private guarantee. Remembering the many billions of dollars of railroad issues now outstanding, we see at once the tremendous saving to the public which such a reduction in interest requirements would involve.

Other outstanding advantages which the Plumb Plan has over the present system of diversified ownership are the economies and conveniences which may be effected only under unified control. Then can the railroads achieve standardized equipment, scientific routing of traffic and use of facilities, the elimination of unnecessary duplication and the cost of competition, uniform rates, simplified accounting, the spreading of

(Continued on page 139)



HON. FIORELLO LA GUARDIA

An able, fair and untiring fighter for labor passes from Congress this month—but to new fields of accomplishment in the public good.

Rail Plan Which Ignores Workers Taboo

By C. J. McGLOGAN, Vice President in Charge of Transportation

WHAT is my opinion regarding the very complex railroad question and of Judge Anderson's article recently appearing in the Atlantic Monthly?

Judge Anderson's article contained certain features in which we concur. However, we take marked exception to others. We recognize him as an authority on certain phases of the railroad problem—he having served two years on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Due to the fact that millions of dollars are being poured into the railroads in order to stabilize their financial structure, his advocacy of government ownership and the plan he suggests for acquiring control of the railroads, in our opinion, will meet with great public approval. The growing sentiment in favor of greater social control over industry also makes Judge Anderson's statements impressive.

It is quite apparent that many writers, endeavoring to find a solution to the present railroad problem, in considering the diversified interests of the industry, fail to give proper consideration to the million and one-half workers who have invested their lives in their chosen avocation and depend upon the railroad industry for a livelihood for themselves and their dependents. Therefore, we assume the unalterable position that any plan put into effect with respect to the reorganization, control or regulation of the railroad industry must make provision for the livelihood and investments in homes of these millions of workers.

During the present depression we have noted that it is quite easy to mobilize public sentiment to protect the financial interests who have investments in railroad stocks and bonds and to use government credit in order that the fixed charges of the railroads to their investors could be met. We have noticed that numerous writers, apparently engaged by the security owners, are endeavoring to sway the minds of our citizenry by untruthful statements with respect to the railroad wage structure and railroad finances in general, inspiring false newspaper editorials which tend to heat up public sentiment in favor of supporting idle capital rather than the human family—but we have yet to read an editorial or hear a speech from these same so-called guardians of public welfare protesting against injury to railroad labor from unfair competition or underpaid labor in other channels of transportation. In the long run there is no more serious injury to public welfare than breaking down the standards of living for workers without a competitive reduction of the proceeds of capital.

We have cautioned the membership to turn deaf ears to the pleadings of many who call themselves their friends, but who in truth are authors of propaganda in the interest of the financial

Rail labor leader discusses course of rail events. Sees merit in Anderson's plan of government ownership. Sets forth standards which labor insists shall be maintained.

bosses of our country and to the detriment of those who toil. When the membership want facts regarding this industry, they should secure them through their organization and from men who are working for them and not the other fellow.

War Operation a Success

The Anderson plan for the operation of railroads is not a new one. During the World War it was found by the operation of railroads competitively they were unable to expeditiously render the service required of them. When the railroads were taken over by the United States Railroad Administration very few, if any, changes were made in the operating personnel with the exception of certain regional governmental positions which were set up in order to carry out a harmonious policy, due to working out railway transportation systems as a unit. The same efficient service was rendered by the railroad structure and its every employee as was done prior to and since the U. S. R. A. Few, if any, will acknowledge that the U. S. R. A.

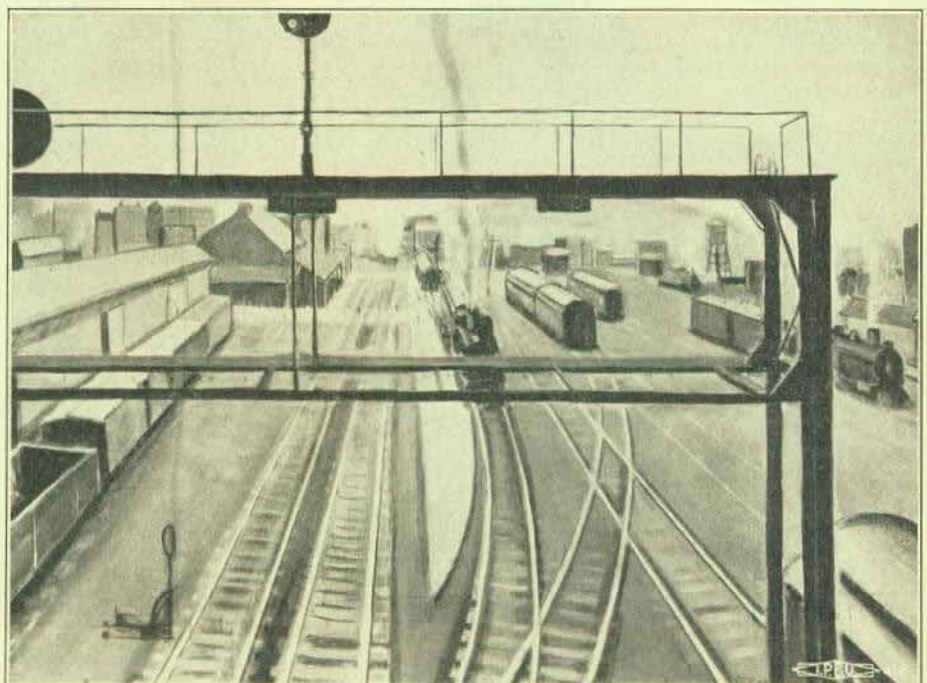
was a failure. If they do and were among the railroad personnel at that time, such acknowledgment brands them as slackers to the cause of our government. True, labor was treated fairly, but labor gave its all—threw their hearts, minds and energy into the work with a will to do.

The system as set up at that time can be reinstituted and efficiently worked out in the interests of our government and of the public. The reinstitution of this plan, with strict regulation of competitive channels, would put the railroads back in a position to dominate the field of transportation and greatly reduce the cost of shipping. If the plan consolidated railroad properties and terminals, it should provide for the future of those workers displaced or moved. Consequently the interests of railroad labor must be taken care of prior to the time that organizations can be expected to assume a position with relation to any plan. It is likely that with a complete reorganization of railroads under government ownership and operation that many more employees would be required than at present, but labor would want more than mere assurance that it would work out this way.

Guards Public Interest

In the acquisition of the railroad properties we would certainly assume that consideration must be given to the manner in which the railroad financial structure was created—that credit must be taken for the 200,000,000 of acres

(Continued on page 138)



Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

"THE SIGNAL TOWER"—BREATHLESS SPELL OF RAILROADING
Oil painting by Stephen Etnier.

Youth Writes American History in Reverse

YES, it is refreshing. It has happened. Values have been trans-evaluated. What used to be looked upon with sneers and disrespect has now become genteel and respectable—at least, almost.

Suppose that instead of the little handful of progressives and labor people who participated in that impressive event—the unveiling of the La Follette statue in the Senate Hall of Fame—a great milling crowd of high society and reactionary Republican politicians clamored outside the doors of the U. S. Capitol. If that had happened, and if that could have happened, one would get about the same sensation as he receives when he reads "Farewell to Reform" by John Chamberlain (Liveright, Inc., Publishers, New York. \$3).

This book is by a young newspaper man under 30. It is a vivid, fair, terribly learned book. Young Chamberlain appears to have read everything that has ever been written since 1890, and to have read it discriminatingly and made it his own. He pours out in this book in an extraordinary fashion a torrent of progressive personalities, events, and philosophies in a style that is hard, brilliant, and cynical—but not too cynical. As a result, what has been on the left hand of the student of American history now appears on the right, and those great fighting personalities and groups which have sought to bring a social America into being take the center of the stage, and the old copybook, newspaper-made figures retire rather discomfited—almost in disgrace.

ONCE GENTEEL	NOW GENTEEL
McKinley	Bryan
Taussig	Veblen
Ford (the historian)	Beard
Mark Sullivan	Lincoln Steffens
Hearst	Croly
Booth Tarkington	Frank Norris
Taft	Brandeis
Theo. Roosevelt	La Follette
Newt Baker	Tom Johnson

"Farewell to Reform" is something more than a history. It is an appraisal and a weighing by a member of the younger generation of the social movement in the immediate past of American history. It is not irreverent, but it is skeptical, and one has the feeling that Mr. Chamberlain is a hard man to "spook". He is not taken in by copybook mottoes, and the high resounding patriotism of Senator Fess and Congressman Beck.

Mr. Chamberlain's sub-title gives a clue to his point of view, "Being a History of the Rise, Life and Decay of the Progressive Mind in America". He reaches the conclusion that progressives have failed, and are continuing to fail because they have not the mental toughness to analyze a problem through to its inevitable and torturing conclusions.

Best compendium on the progressive movement in all its phases has appeared in a book entitled "Farewell to Reform."

So Woodrow Wilson failed at Versailles. And others have failed also. He believes the world is in such a mess because of this technique of liberal failure. His point of view is contained in the following quotation:

"This brings us to a definition of 'reform', and its alternative, revolution. Now, revolution (change of structure and aims) inevitably carries with it connotations of untoward happenings, of barricades or whatever may be their 20th-century equivalent, of whatever modern ingenuity can devise as substitute for the guillotine, of the reign of terror induced by the menace of counter-revolution. To Stuart Chase, it means a sudden sharp disruption of the distributive mechanism of an entire nation.

"Personally, I experience none of the psychological thrill which hopes of 'the revolution' send tingling through the born radical. I am as timorous in the face of physical violence as Mr. Bernard Shaw. Because of this fact, it may be that I am indulging in wishful thinking when I say that I am not persuaded that votes will not do. It seems to me that, in a nation of 48 organized state gov-

ernments, with 48 militias, votes must do. I am mindful of the good old revolutionary axiom that no owning class ever gave up its property and preferred position without a struggle. Yet there are revolutions and revolutions; and there are ways and ways of confiscation, even in the face of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. There is the revolution advocated (but not worked out in its implications) by Mr. Kenneth Burke—the revolution by indirection. An income of 6 per cent may be shaved to the vanishing point by a 5 per cent system of taxation, as will be necessary if the toll of technological unemployment in agriculture and industry grows. Such a system of taxation would surely cripple the reinvestment process—which, in turn, would help bring closer the day of total legal confiscation of productive private property (with the exception of small farm holdings.) In the light of the possibilities which the Seventeenth (Income Tax) Amendment, one of the negative triumphs of the progressive epoch, has opened up for bloodless revolution in this country, I affirm the hope, in bidding farewell to reform, that parliamentary processes will not fail in the interim leading up to the necessary class shifts in control."

Despite the excellence of this book and despite the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is a practical newspaper man, one comes away from reading it with the sense that it is academic, that he covers a broad field, but has never known any labor or progressive project at first hand.

ANOTHER KIND OF FEAR

We have grown literally afraid to be poor. We despise any one who elects to be poor in order to simplify and save his inner life. We have lost the power of even imagining what the ancient idealization of poverty could have meant; the liberation from material attachments, the unbribed soul, the manlier indifference, the paying our way by what we are or do, and not by what we have, the right to fling away our life at any moment irresponsibly—the more athletic trim; in short, the moral fighting shape. It is certain that the prevalent fear of poverty among the educated classes is the worst moral disease from which our civilization suffers.

—William James.

Unless workers themselves set about the task of maintaining wages they can not count upon security. Unless we look out for our own interests, we can count upon getting just appreciation only in our orations; for the rest we have to think and plan to get what we want. The trade union is essential for establishing and maintaining the high-wage principle.—William Green.

The Builder

By GERRIT A. BENEKER

(Copyrighted)

I am the Builder; on my throne
Of iron and wood and steel and stone,
I stand, the Builder, but not alone.
In God's own image, from God's own plan,
From common clay, He built me, Man.
From common clay, He raised the ban
That I might live—but not alone.

From God's own earth I scoop the ore,
The coal I mine, the rock I bore,
The lightning's flash from the air I store:
This clay fuse I—with fire to mock
The ancient gods; their temples rock,
Crash back to earth—tongues interlock
To build no Babel as of yore.

Where once a hillock was but small,
I build the city towering tall,
The peasant's hut, the marble hall,
With men from many a foreign strand,
I build with heart and soul and hand
America, the promised Land!
Build all for each, build each for all.

Laws Relaxed, Deaths Increase 600 Per Cent

IN an official protest laid before the U. S. Congress the State of Nevada has made bitter denunciation of the working conditions obtaining at Boulder Dam. The official protest makes serious charges against the U. S. Secretary of the Interior and the U. S. Department of Justice who have played Santa Claus to the Six Companies, Inc., while these building construction firms have exploited human life in order to make excessive profits. This official report confirms the facts which have been unofficially laid before Congress from time to time by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The protest was laid before Congress by Senator Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada, backed up by the governor and mine inspector of that state. In making the protest, Senator Oddie demanded a congressional investigation of the operation and labor conditions at Boulder Dam by Six Companies, Inc.

The most serious charge leveled against the private construction firms in the United States government had to do with the nullifying of Nevada State mine laws through court action which automatically increased the loss of life at Boulder Dam 600 per cent over a given period.

Additional charges made by Senator Oddie are as follows:

1. The Six Companies, Inc., have failed to pay their just taxes, while the federal government has demanded extraordinary outlay by Clark County and the State of Nevada incident to the building of the Dam.

2. Six Companies, Inc., ignored the order of the state mine inspector to cease using gasoline-propelled trucks in the removal of rock from tunnels.

3. The Six Companies, Inc., retaliated by bringing the state mine department into court and tying its hands by injunction. The private company had the full support of the Secretary of the Interior and the U. S. Attorney General in this extraordinary move.

4. The private company, assisted by the government, sought to delay proper regulation of working conditions by the state until such time as the company could finish the Dam and thereby make huge profits for itself at the expense of the life and the health of the men employed.

5. The Six Companies, Inc., deliberately falsified facts to the effect that it had an investment of \$300,000 in gasoline propelled trucks which, if it

Shameful conditions at Boulder Dam encouraged by U. S. Department of Interior under Secretary Wilbur. Unbelievable disregard of human life. Nevada protests to Congress. Wilbur and Six Companies, Inc., tie State mine inspector's hands.

obeyed the state mine inspector's edict, the United States Government would lose to the amount of that sum; whereas the full contract for the Six Companies



DEATH GROWS MORE DOMINANT AT BOULDER DAM

had been signed a long time prior to the controversy with the State of Nevada.

6. During the period in which the mine safety laws of Nevada were enforced there were three deaths and 121 non-fatal accidents on the job; whereas in the period in which the Six Companies suffered the beneficent care of federal courts, there were 22 deaths and 756 non-fatal accidents.

7. Secretary Wilbur himself requested Attorney General Mitchell to handle the case against the State of Nevada in behalf of the Six Companies, Inc., and Attorney General Mitchell complied.

Senator Oddie showed that due to the requirements imposed upon Clark County, Las Vegas and the State of Nevada expenses had greatly increased. Las Vegas built a new school costing \$350,000. Las Vegas was forced to expend \$13,000 a year for new high school pupils and

\$16,000 a year for grammar school pupils. The police department has had to increase in size from two to 12 men, adding an additional expense of \$21,000 and new equipment costing \$5,000. Unemployment has increased greatly in Las Vegas as a result of Boulder Dam. The total annual increase for caring for the unemployed was \$25,000. There were other additional expenses due to the coming of this project to Nevada. Secretary Wilbur has enabled the Six Companies, Inc., to escape its just share of these additional expenses, allowing the construction company to put this tax money in its already bulging coffers.

Senator Oddie repeats the story formerly carried in the columns of this

JOURNAL that the Secretary of the Interior authorizes the company to operate a commissary to supply the men in its employ with living necessities, to lease ground and to erect houses for their occupation. The Six Companies issue paper scrip and token coins which its employees are forced to use between regular paydays and which are redeemable at face value in merchandise only at the department store owned and operated by the company. Secretary Wilbur has ignored all protests of men and business firms against this practice. The Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce has filed a brief with the U. S. Senate concerning the valuation of the Six Companies, Inc. This brief says:

"The actual valuation of the Six Companies (Inc.), for the year 1931

was \$406,534. The assessed valuation was 50 per cent, or \$203,267, and at the tax rate prevailing in 1931 there was due \$6,880.58. The Six Companies (Inc.), in 1932 had an actual valuation of \$4,659,138 and an assessed valuation of \$2,329,569, and at the rate of taxation charged in 1932 there would be due in taxation \$79,088.86. None of the above taxes have been paid. The Six Companies (Inc.), having procured an injunction against the county assessor and tax collector, with the aid of the Secretary of the Interior, the federal court for the district of Nevada, the counsel representing the Attorney General, and the Reclamation Service, each as amicus curiae, restraining his collection of the same."

The record of the deaths at Boulder Dam under these astounding conditions

(Continued on page 142)

Science Has Relation to Daily Life

By HENRY HALPERT, Instructor, L. U. No. 3

TODAY, when most people think or speak of science their minds instinctively associate it with any one of the sciences which are commonly known, as biology, chemistry, physics, geology, astronomy, physiology, and botany. When they hear or use the word scientist, their minds picture physicist, biologist, chemist or any man who specializes in a particular science. That this understanding of the word science is erroneous and narrow can be established. Let us look back to the beginning of civilization. I realize that most people are not aware that they are descendants of scientists, and that, consequently, they have a right to claim—by equity of inheritance—that they are scientists. This last statement might seem absurd to many people, however, I shall attempt to prove it.

The aboriginal savage living in primeval nature learned to distinguish the approach of the various wild animals which surrounded him, by the likeness of the sound produced by the tread of their feet; just as we, now, know the name and color of a bird when we hear it sing, and yet, do not see it. The instinctive desire to live, feed and reproduce, taught the savage how best to trap and kill each species of animal. Here again he had to classify likenesses. As man progressed through the ages and became more and more intelligent, he found it necessary constantly to classify, subdivide and standardize all things he came to utilize. On these depended his progress. Men had to compare by first assuming equalities.

This piece of rock is the same as this large rock, because its color and its texture are alike, he argued. He progressed still further. His classification and standardization of the varied objects showed him such multiplicity of things, that he found it essential to establish a means of naming and counting each class by itself.

The scope of this article does not permit me to show in detail how each development, how every improvement in method, and how each satisfactory solution of a problem, made possible the progress of civilization. Each discovery was a foundation laid upon which further progress could be made. Imagine for a moment that man in his savage state could not observe and determine nature's barrier of a day. Without this observation he would not have been able to establish the unit by which he could measure the periodicity of the month and year. In other words, it was first necessary to determine the duration of a day, for without it as a basis, our present knowledge of planetary motion would have been naught.

Classification Base of Science

And so we see that man from his savage state down to our day found

Many persons will be surprised to learn that science is an extension of common sense.

classification of things necessary; he found it advantageous to group objects; he found it beneficial to disintegrate, to determine various properties of substances. The classification of relations as facts established after long and thorough investigation and observation, and the formation of absolute judgment upon this classification, he called science. In a true sense, therefore, we are all scientists and all that we do is science in the rough.

The first question that will perhaps arise in the reader's mind is, "If all that we do is science, what has become of all the knowledge and art humanity possessed?" I answer thus: All knowledge and art is science. They had to be established by science, as truths, before they were accepted as such. Knowledge and art have been handed down to us, because they have been able to withstand the test of the ages. Science does not permit any falsity to remain in any human activity. Should it prove that a belief, a reason, or an assumption is untrue, it must be eliminated. In our time especially, we have accustomed ourselves to question all things and demand a reason for their existence. The sole reason that can be given for any institution or for any human activity—by that I mean not its history, which is a thing of the past, but the benefit we obtain from continuing to encourage their existence—lies in these facts: they should tend to improve the welfare of the people; they should stabilize government; they should create a social atmosphere.

With the same audacity we are even bound to question the value of science; to ask in what ways it benefits, promotes, stabilizes, upholds truths, and increases the general happiness of the people. I justify the existence of science—especially modern science—by the physical comforts it makes possible, by its great value of practical applications, and for the intellectual enjoyment it affords the community. Apart from these there is also a moral reason. Each man's conduct in relation to his fellow men is a reflection of his education. Men trained scientifically are not apt to be misled by a mere appeal to passion or emotion. They will not follow any excitement blindly. Thus they will avert what might otherwise culminate in social disaster, or the disruption of the state.

Makes Daily Application

Another question that might here appear is, "How is each man a scientist

and all work science?" This question I answer in the following manner. Science is not purely educational. Its greatest value lies in its useful applicability. No matter what occupation or profession we enter, whether we consider it of the lowest or highest form of work, there we will find science applied. This becomes self evident. I will mention several industries where labor is employed in which classification might seem the least necessary, and will allow the reader to establish their relation to science. They are farming, mining and lumbering.

I have gone in a roundabout manner to show the reader what science is not in order to make clear what it is, and vice versa. Then, this brings us to a fit place for summing up science, and concluding with its essential nature.

Science teaches us to classify, to assimilate, to eliminate, to judge, to marshal facts, to examine their mutual relations and makes possible for us to predict our arrival at certain results. These are inevitable sequences and become natural laws. Once a law is established any individual investigator can arrive at the same conclusion by going through the same process of reasoning. An individual trained to reason scientifically will scarcely be content with superficial statements, with mere appeal to the emotions, to individual likes, dislikes or prejudices. His standard of reasoning will be of the highest, and he will demand a clear insight into facts and their effects.

We have seen what science conveys as a means of serviceable knowledge. Its educational value should not, however, be overestimated, although it is often overlooked when science is considered as a mode of application. Yet it is not for the useful knowledge nor for its utilitarian or commercial value, nor for the many important facts for every day life that the nature of science is essential. Not on these accounts, but because it leads us to methodical classification of systems which are independent of the individual thinker, and because anything proven in a scientific manner admits no play room for individual fancy.

Through order alone is the greatest possible measure of freedom to be attained, and to be attained not for a caste but for all. Our existing civilization is an unconscious struggle in which we deprive ourselves of liberty through lack of organization.

It is a profound mistake to suppose that, either in sport or in the business of life, happiness and freedom are to be found in playing a game without organization and without rules.

—Chiozza Money.

Unions Effectively Police Government Jobs

BUILDING trades unions are actively engaged in enforcing the law. Bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers—members of all the organized trades are acting as investigators, collecting evidence, turning it over to the proper authorities for law enforcement. However, the law they are interested in is NOT the prohibition act.

The Davis-Bacon act which establishes the prevailing rate of wages (usually the union rate) for government building, was written and passed through the efforts of organized labor and approved by the President March 3, 1931. A subsequent executive order was found necessary to make the act effective.

Many ingenious forms of "rebating" have been used by unscrupulous contractors to evade the law, in order to pay workmen less than the established rate. These have ranged all the way from forcing mechanics to invest in worthless stock, to making journeymen provide "free" helpers whom they had to pay out of their wages. These racketeering practices have been sternly met by the building trades unions, whether the mechanics on the job were union or not, and many contractors have been forced to pay back wages to the men they had defrauded.

Now, to further strengthen the law and provide heavy penalties for its violation, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in February by Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts, chairman of the House labor committee, and though it may fail of enactment in the lame duck session, will no doubt be introduced again in the next.

This bill will require contractors and subcontractors for the erection of buildings and public work for the government to file statements of wages paid, hours of labor, "and whether such wages are being or have been paid in lawful money of the United States," under penalty of deduction of \$10 a day for each mechanic or laborer whose wages and hours of labor are to be included in the statement asked.

Thus, any contractor who was asked to supply such a statement would have to comply at once or forfeit \$10 a day for each man he had on the job until he did so; and in case of a fraudulent statement under oath he could be sent to jail for perjury. The bill was drawn up by the office of Corporation Counsel William W. Bride of the District of Columbia, in co-operation with members of the A. F. of L. legislative staff.

Contractors Play Wage Game

Under the present law the contractor who evades payment of the prevailing rate, established usually by the Department of Labor, based on union wages in the locality, may have the job taken away from him and finished by the government, and may have to pay the bal-

Chiselling contractors who seek to escape prevailing wage law by tricky devices find themselves checkmated by union sentinels. More teeth being put into law.

ance of wages he had "chiseled" from his mechanics. But with the present depressed conditions in building, with men hungry for jobs and willing to make sub-rosa agreements in return for work,

there are contractors who are willing to take a chance of these relatively small penalties, for the sake of the profits they can make if they are not found out.

Recently in Washington a stock investment scheme, through which all the mechanics on a school building were forced to turn back a large part of their wages for "investment" in real estate owned by the contracting company, was uncovered by Washington building trades unions, particularly the bricklayers. Though the bricklayers on the job were non-union they were induced

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URGES OUTLAWING OF ANTI-UNION LEAGUES



REV. FRANCIS J. HAAS, Ph.D.

The director of the National Catholic School of Social Service, Rev. Francis J. Haas, Ph.D., has made a suggestion of deep historical and social significance. In an address before the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, New York City, Rev. Francis J. Haas said:

"As a beginning I suggest two courses of action: one negative and one positive. Both are based on the single proposition that the individual wage and hour contract is contrary to public policy.

"The negative course would consist in clearing away the obstacles to confidence and mutual goodwill in the economic system. Specifically, the first step would be to outlaw all the open-shop secretariats in the country, all the labor spies, all the anti-union firms, all the anti-union printing establishments, magazines and literature. Such activities should be regarded as opposed to

public welfare and dealt with accordingly. This proposal, of course, would increase unemployment, but I can think of no public money spent to better advantage than appropriations for the maintenance of this new section of the unemployed. It would be worth the investment to guarantee their upkeep for a year or two until they can be absorbed in useful occupations.

"On the positive side many suggestions might be offered. I propose only one—an endowed Labor University. The institution would be staffed with only socially-minded instructors, and accept only such students as intend to devote their lives as leaders in labor organizations. It would train them in engineering, economics, ethics, law, history statistics, and journalism. The need for such a university resolves itself into the need for trained statesmanlike

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Los Angeles Finds Ownership Path Thorny

By W. AUTHORSON, L. U. 83, Los Angeles

THIS is the second of a series of articles on this subject—the first appearing in the January issue of this Journal—and now that the move is launched our readers will be kept informed as to its development, and final disposition.

It should be noted that the writer, in voicing the sentiments of an organization of taxpayers who are vitally interested in lowering the cost of government, and who are convinced that this can be accomplished through municipal ownership of public utilities, may differ from the opinion of individuals who hold key positions in our city and county governments. Some of these officers utilize the power vested in them by the people to further their own interests. They cater to powerful private interests in preference to the public, who not only pay their salaries, but rely on them as representatives of the people to lead us out of this deplorable state of depression by legislating us into supremacy. They should forever make it impossible for any group of men to acquire such absolute control of a public utility that they can dictate the price the public must pay regardless of whether or not the price represents a fair or an exorbitant return on the investment.

With these thoughts in mind, a perusal of the report of the Board of Public Utilities and Transportation, made by our city telephone engineer and which is now in the hands of the city council strongly indicates that the report of the survey originated in the private office of the manager of the telephone company. It exaggerates the few advantages which might be gained by a continuance of the present privately owned system, with its exorbitant rental charges for Southern California Telephone equipment, and minimizes the economic saving to the taxpayers, which would result if a publicly owned system were installed. The report is evidently based on the assumption that the telephone company has a priority right over the public. When the power of corporations supersedes the power of the people, where is our boasted democracy?

Distorted Technicalities Divide

The primary object of the survey was to establish the ratio between actual cost to the telephone company for equipment installed in the city hall and annual rental charges for this equipment. This information in the hands of the city council would have been sufficient for them as a basic foundation to work from, in their endeavor to ascertain the feasibility of installing a publicly owned inter-communicating telephone system in the city hall. This was not planned to be in competition with the telephone company but a system confined to the city government for telephonic communication between its own departments. But the 48 typewritten pages of

Big-hearted telephone company finds many reasons why city should not install its own inter-departmental system. Council refuses to be fooled.

distorted technicalities in the report were seemingly deliberately planned to cause diversified opinion among its readers. What effect this will have on our city council cannot be anticipated.

The report infers that even with a publicly owned system in the city departments the telephone company would still be master of the situation because exchange and toll service with the telephone company system would still be necessary for conversation between the city departments and the outside public. But the passage of two assembly bills, now in the state legislature will protect the people from exploitation by the company for this service.

On page 3 the report states that the city in paying the telephone company \$16,614.00 annually for a standby system for reporting fires; it is our opinion that this is superfluous and should immediately be dispensed with; the fire underwriters require a dual system for reporting fires. Four years ago the city installed its own intercommunicating telephone system connecting all fire stations on city-owned wires. This system in four years has no record of failure. In conjunction with the regular fire box system it adequately meets the requirements of the underwriters. Now, the public asks, "who is responsible for this \$16,000 a year gift to the telephone company?"

Figures Show Saving

After reading through 11 pages of data on cost of equipment, installation

maintenance, repair, interest and depreciation, all exaggerated to build up the initial outlay, we finally arrive at the figure \$332,788.01. This investment, according to the survey, would net the city an annual saving of \$21,640.32. Compare these figures with those submitted in the check up survey, made by the communication engineer of the Bureau of Water and Power, which was ordered by the city council. He estimates a total investment of \$223,834.74, net annual saving \$29,791.33, amortization period eight years. Considering the two surveys, the city council is to be commended in their effort to bring out the true facts.

There is no doubt that the survey made by the communication engineer of the Bureau of Water and Power is conservative, and that taking into account further savings already apparent the amortization period mentioned can be lowered to not more than five years.

To make possible the great public savings indicated by the council investigation a proposition is now before the city council whereby a reliable firm offers to install a complete automatic inter-communicating telephone system in the city hall to be paid for from the yearly budgeted allowance now set aside for telephone rentals. This would not cost the taxpayers one cent of immediate capital outlay, and the ultimate saving over a long period of years would act as an incentive for further economy of government through municipal ownership, thereby paving the way for a closer relationship, and the eventual closing of the gap between the government and the governed.

Action taken by the city council, with regards to the two surveys will be contained in the next article on this subject.



ANOTHER SYMBOL OF COMMON EFFORT IN LOS ANGELES—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Hey, Boy, Page Mister Al Capone

By ALEC TRICIAN

SAY, Elmer, have you seen what is going on down at Washington? A two-ring circus that beats any six-ring show Al Ringling ever staged.

There are big goings-on in our national capital. There is an all-day parade of big minds that goes the parade of the wooden soldiers one better. In one room at the Capitol a committee sits to listen to the big minds tell how to get us out of the depression. In another part of the Capitol another committee sits to hear the same big minds confess how they got us into the depression. Ye gods, what a spectacle!

Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, big Rockefeller-Morgan institution, told the committee that he had given his life to finance, and then yawning behind his finely molded hand he confessed he had given his life at a salary, with bonuses, of more than two million dollars per year. Nothing cheap about Mitchell!

You see, Elmer, big minds like Mitchell and these big personalities at the heads of banks believe that morality is for boobs, that the law is created for the little fellow and not for them. They are like that fellow Nietzsche. They believe this law is for the swine and the swill is for them. Now, ain't that something, Elmer?

Al and Charlie Forget

Now what I am getting at is why this fellow Mitchell isn't down at Atlanta with Al Capone. I guess it is because Al is a little fellow. Al is a mere piker compared with Mitchell. Mitchell, it seems, unblushingly confessed that though he had taken this large salary out of the bank transactions he didn't feel it was just that he pay income taxes, so he sold by private arrangement three million dollars worth of stock to a relative along toward the last of February and announced to the revenue collector that his income was showing a loss that year. So there was no tax to pay. Of course, Al was wheeled off to jail because he had forgotten to announce to the government just what his beer profits were during the course of several years. But Al was only a super bootlegger while Mr. Mitchell belongs to God's elect; he is a banker. Mr. Mitchell and his confederates were very successful, Elmer. During the golden days of prosperity, they carried on a high pressure campaign and distributed about 1,950,000 shares of stock to the dear public at prices ranging up to \$580 per share. Mr. Mitchell has a kind heart and he didn't want to leave out the \$30 per week clerks in the bank so he let them in on this gravy. They are still paying out on that stock that they bought at top figures, but something has happened to the stock. At any rate, Bankster Mitchell reported to the Sen-

Alec gives his pal Elmer an earful on the bank situation. Finds people sick of crooks, posers, and inefficient.

ate Committee that there was a three billion dollar shrinkage to investors of the National City Bank stock.

Of course the National City Bank is known for its philanthropic spirit. It believes in preserving morale, so Mr. Mitchell said. It loaned its own officers money to preserve morale, and for some strange reason, while the \$30 per week clerks are paying off on this stock bought at top figures, these officers of the bank have not paid off their loans to the bank. It's a great system, Elmer.

Bankateer Mitchell is a man of sterling judgment, too. His bank arranged a loan of \$31,000,000 to Cuban sugar companies which somehow didn't come out just right. But that wasn't a patch to the philanthropic service Mr. Mitchell and his buddies did for Peru. Though they had warnings on their desks that Peruvian loans were dangerous they quietly went out and marketed about \$90,000,000 worth of them, of course taking a commission of nearly \$1,000,000 from the dear public, and then went off leaving the dear public holding the bag. All of these loans have defaulted, and are now of little market value.

Secret Companies Operate

Continuing their philanthropic enterprises, the banksters and bankateers of the Mitchell gang formed three secret syndicates in copper stocks and eventually unloaded about 1,300,000 shares on the public, from which a \$150,000,000 loss has been registered. It's a great system, Elmer.

Well, these big minds, parading like wooden soldiers, marched all day between the two committee rooms flanked by their batteries of lawyers. Mr.

Mitchell carried about a dozen high priced barristers. I suppose in order never to say anything that wouldn't square with his own conscience.

And then there was dear old Charlie Dawes, Hell and Maria, the fire-eater, he who loved to crack the whip over the Senate when he sat in the presiding officer's chair. Dear old Charlie Dawes, with the fire gone out of him, promptly confessed before his former colleagues that he had violated "the spirit of the law." He had dealt in Insull bonds. He offered as part collateral on his \$80,000,000 loan from the R. F. C. more than \$10,000,000 of Insull bonds.

And Elmer, Charlie Dawes' fellow townsman, the ever-pleasant and noble Melvin A. Traylor, who coyly announced himself as susceptible to the nomination for Vice President. He, too, confessed that his bank had made 22 loans to Insull corporations which would have been illegal if grouped to one borrower. His bank handled more than \$10,000,000 of Insull paper.

Ye gods, Elmer, Al Capone was only a bogey man with which to scare children. There isn't much more for the American poor to do except to turn over the rest of the country to these men. They have proved their fitness to rule. They have not done wrong because before you break the code there has to be one. These Nietzscheans are above the law. They have played the rest of the country for a bunch of saps, and they have won. They are not repentant. They are merely asking Uncle Sam to shoulder the debts of their creating and to pass more power over to them. I am thinking it would be a nice thing if Uncle Sam would strike off a few brass medals and decorate them for their nerve.

TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT

A New York business organization which had the effrontery to dun one of its London debtors has received the following reply:

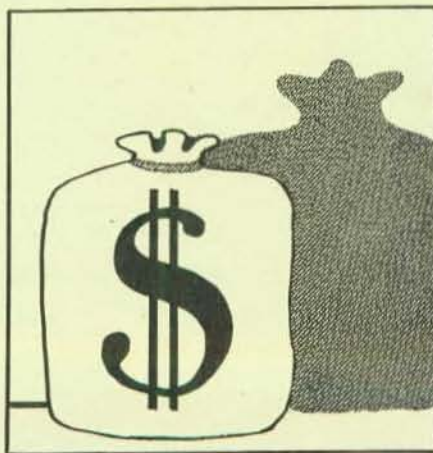
"We are in receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. and are surprised at its tenour. Evidently you are unaware of our method of payment of accounts, so for your benefit we will explain.

"Each month when we have inspected our balance at the bank, we set aside a certain sum for the payment of accounts. Each creditor's name is then placed in a hat and the winning creditors drawn are paid the amounts due to them.

"We hope that this explanation will be sufficient, and if we have any more of your cheek, your name will not even be placed in the hat."

(From Financial Section, New York Times, January 1, 1933.)

To countenance child labor at a time like this is to sanction extending the depression into the lives of the next generation.—Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner.



How Old Are Old Men Who Work?

By M. J. BUTLER, L. U. No. 3

HOW carelessly we apply the term, and yet who can prove it? Some men are old at 30, others are young at twice that age. Today when experience counts for a great deal we should be more careful. Much of civilization's well being is in the hands of men who might be characterized as old. It is admitted that the most useful period of man's life begins when he is 45. Experience has not completed its teachings until that age is reached. Younger men are undergraduates in the school of hard knocks, their diplomas have not been approved of by the faculty of the college of human affairs. Yet there is a factor which justifies the carelessness of the word in applying the term "old man" to some. It is the factor of health and the carelessness of many people about their well being. It is this carelessness which makes possible the saddest of all spectacles. A man who should be just in his prime bent and aged beyond his years, ridden with ailments the simplest precautions might have prevented.

We see them in every walk of life. Men who have been too busy amassing fortunes, attaining the heights of achievement to think about that most important of accomplishments, a healthy constitution. For there is no wealth or height of success that can recompense the loss of health. Some of the men who have achieved greatly in spite of their neglect of health are miraculous. They are wonders and lead to great marvel at the things they might have accomplished without the handicap of imperfect health. It is not to be supposed that a perfectly functioning body is everything. But it is a great deal. Without it it is next to impossible for a man to give his best to the struggle of life. Without it he becomes sluggish, indifferent to his work. Miserable and ill natured to his associates. He is a man in whose book of life soon is written the single word—failure.

Disciples of health have brought to human beings in recent years a greater consciousness of the debt they owe themselves in sane, careful consideration of their own needs. People have grown to know in a greater degree the necessities of their own constitutions. It has actually reached a point where some people pay as much attention to themselves as they would to a finely manufactured automobile.

But a great deal more remains to be done before the "Old Man" coward is blasted forever. The hurry and confusion of the modern world tend to distract men's thoughts from this all-important work. The dollar sign dangles temptingly before them wherever they turn. They forget about themselves. They become engrossed in other, less important matters and as they do the ever present enemy—age—creeps upon

Worker throws light on a question now agitating industry. Management is powered by old men, but men over 45 find it increasingly hard to get jobs.

them unopposed. They ignore the obvious and simple defenses to this enemy's ravages and let it invade them. Soon the world calls them "Old Men."

Age Depends on Nature

They are old men. But not in years. There is no reason why a man of 50 or older should be looked upon as old. He should as far as years go be considered in his prime.

Experience has made him capable of the greatest of trusts. His constitution should be perfectly sound. Doctors have said a man is as old as his arteries or his stomach or his legs or his head or his finger nails or anything else they choose to be the criterion of his age. A man is only as old as he keeps himself and it is possible for men to keep themselves young far beyond the ages at which precedent has said they become old. If men will but cooperate with nature in the work of preserving and perfecting themselves the term "Old Man" will soon cease to be a libel on the human race. "To be 70 years young is something far more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes when he was 70 years of age.

Contrary to the popular idea, old age is not a liability. It is an asset. Deport all men over 60 years of age from America and the greatest country in the world would be headed for bankruptcy. We have a 32-year old governor of Wisconsin and a 35-year old Senator from Louisiana but everyone feels safer with the knowledge that the average age of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States is 68. With due respect for the intelligence of the youth of this great country, few of us would care to see as chief executive in the White House a youth in his thirties. Browning puts our own thought in the lips of "Rabbi Ben Ezra" the patriarchal Hebrew philosopher who said, "Being old, I shall know."

Remember that Titian one of the three greatest of Italian painters was 98 years of age when he finished his greatest painting.

Tom Scott didn't begin that exhaustive study of the Hebrew language for which he later became famous until he was 86 years of age.

Voltaire in whose skull was developed one of the greatest brains of all time did not scale the peak of his achievement until he had passed his 57th year.

Accomplishments of Age Great

When Gladstone turned his 80th year, England elected him as head of the government for the fourth time and not until the first of the Vanderbilts reached the age of 70 did he finally develop the railroads of America.

Goethe had passed the 80th milestone before he finished the final book of Faust, by far the most profound and philosophical of all his works.

I will state here—power grows with age and these two real men prove it. I refer to Lloyd George at 70 years of age and 20 years of good work to come, he fought a long fight against privilege and hypocrisy in England before the great war began. He carried through that war 90 per cent of Britain's load on his own shoulders and won the war with the co-operation of another old man, the great Clemenceau of France.

Clemenceau at 80 visited the trenches, the front line while shells were bursting. The line that some distinguished officers of various nationalities never saw. Even when a young officer in command warned Clemenceau, head of the government of France, that he had no right to take such risks saying to him "you may be shot dead any minute," Clemenceau smiled and made this typically French reply, "Young man, I may be too old to love women but I am not too old to love my country and if I send young men to these lines it is my duty to come here and see for myself what they endure." Not much feebleness there in a man of 80.

Don't be afraid of old age—it means nothing. But do be afraid of loss of courage; every day you learn something if you keep your eyes and mind open. Every year up to 90 you are an abler man if you refuse to let your brain become fossilized. In these two men you see defiant courage, a lesson to those that call themselves old at 50, 60, or 70.

Millions of men past or approaching middle age worry, and worry diminishes their ability and courage. Age has nothing to do with it. Experience comes with age, experience is valuable, when possessed by a mind open to new ideas and courageously determined not to give in to years that are past. In this country industry makes it a habit to reject men seeking work at 50 years of age and even at 40 years of age. Give us their youth, let their old age look after itself—seems to be the motto of many that exploit the energy and lives of others.

It is a disgraceful fact that in the world's richest country, which calls itself "Christian" a man with gray hair must have his hair dyed before he goes out to look for work.

What men need above all is courage, the belief that they can succeed in spite of years. The firm conviction that

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Workers Get Small Reward for Value Created

WHAT are the wages of capital in comparison with wages of labor?

This is an important and legitimate question in view of the fact that the consensus of opinion is that the depression is caused by bad distribution of income.

A study of 30 industrial areas in the United States by the Bureau of the Census for 1929 gives a basis for an estimate of the amount of value created by manufacturers, by labor and management, and the amount received for those services in wages by the workers. Generally speaking, the value allotted to capital is greatly in excess of the wage earner's share of the income. If

an average could be struck, it would be less than half. At the same time, it is apparent that the worker's place in manufacturing has shrunk, that is labor costs are small compared with the total cost of the product. This means that a 10 per cent cut in wages is scarcely at all reflected back to the consumer in the retail price of the product.

How workers feel about this is illustrated by a letter to this JOURNAL by J. G. Latta, a member of this organization:

"In other words, several times as much of the rewards of labor go to some who already possess more than enough and who, in most cases, did not

so much as lift a finger in the production of that wealth. I believe that here we have a clue to one of the most important causes of our present catastrophe. Since I am not even a dabbler in economics, no purpose would be served in printing this letter, but I would like to see the subject handled by an authority, backed by comprehensive statistics for the country.

"I very much doubt if there is a position in the country, political, or that of an industrial or financial executive which could not be filled with a man having as good or better qualifications than the present holder, for \$25,000 per year, if such men were given the opportunity to compete for it."

LABOR'S SHARE IN MANUFACTURES, 1929

Compiled From Bureau of the Census Figures

Industrial Area	Wages	Value of Goods Produced	Ratio of Wages to Value of Goods Produced	Value Added by Manufacture	Ratio of Wages to Value Added by Manufacture
Akron, Ohio.....	\$107,253,929	\$599,053,295	17.9 %	\$281,393,402	38.1 %
Allentown, Bethlehem, Pa.....	76,490,266	396,185,282	19.3	191,019,274	40.0
Baltimore, Md.....	119,016,754	949,853,476	12.5	343,016,062	34.7
Boston, Cambridge, Lowell, Lynn, Somerville, Mass.....	371,694,731	1,950,417,516	19.1	973,868,561	38.4
Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, Conn.....	180,875,135	862,311,307	21.0	444,400,271	40.7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	171,674,331	1,157,751,878	14.8	493,501,594	34.8
Chicago, Ill.....	869,218,189	5,558,331,242	15.6	2,548,490,359	34.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	157,583,726	933,290,890	16.9	439,058,164	35.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	276,161,077	1,505,490,392	18.3	735,276,457	37.6
Dayton, Ohio.....	64,793,012	330,318,581	19.6	211,429,298	30.6
Detroit, Mich.....	511,198,474	2,842,320,120	18.0	1,228,273,945	41.6
Hartford, Conn.....	89,977,178	351,491,271	25.6	228,722,854	39.3
Indianapolis, Ind.....	67,712,913	428,362,004	15.8	189,918,419	35.6
Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.....	63,705,471	741,237,997	8.6	229,899,530	27.8
Los Angeles, Long Beach, Calif.....	175,812,298	1,319,386,486	13.3	609,048,374	28.9
Milwaukee, Wis.....	211,345,067	1,166,493,769	18.1	550,269,070	38.4
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.....	84,462,389	709,829,325	11.9	274,835,635	30.7
New York, Yonkers, N. Y.; Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, N. J.....	1,416,577,989	9,418,800,115	15.0	4,509,826,545	31.4
Philadelphia, Pa.; Camden, N. J.....	510,540,601	2,981,045,661	17.1	1,431,486,565	35.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	357,075,488	2,015,399,034	17.7	856,660,668	41.7
Providence, R. I.; Fall River, New Bedford, Mass.....	203,018,932	898,409,509	22.6	436,834,624	46.5
Reading, Pa.....	61,879,198	229,028,386	27.0	124,831,040	49.6
Rochester, N. Y.....	88,898,033	420,610,921	21.1	252,736,732	35.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	198,007,887	1,541,953,654	12.8	623,081,251	31.8
San Francisco, Oakland, Calif.....	138,059,176	1,165,683,465	11.8	463,059,365	29.8
Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	41,515,994	185,951,766	22.3	92,759,097	44.8
Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.....	66,055,354	389,775,019	17.0	161,956,389	40.8
Wheeling, W. Va.....	70,728,962	319,433,328	22.1	140,066,839	50.5
Worcester, Mass.....	105,059,701	462,225,239	22.7	243,516,974	43.1
Youngstown, Ohio.....	138,076,535	823,532,610	16.8	319,504,615	43.2
Average	-----	-----	17.7 %	-----	37.7 %

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXII.

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No. 3

500 Miles an Hour One of the things to be hopeful about is the fact that a new economics is emerging. We call it new—but it has been labor's view for half a century. It turns on two conceptions: the first that, not over-production, but under-consumption causes depressions; the second, that not inflation of credit, but inflation of purchasing power cures them.

One of the things to be pessimistic about is the fact that nothing since 1929 has been done to increase purchasing power. Old-fashioned bankers, and not new-fashioned technicians have been listened to. To those who had, have been given, and from those who had not, have been taken away. The nation has progressively grown poorer. The depression has increasingly grown deeper. The result is that we have arrived at a crisis of almost catastrophic dimensions. Time is the essence. It is not that something must be done. It must be done fast—without debate, without cavil, without regard for partisan groups. The surgeon must operate—or the patient will die.

Down in Florida Sir Malcolm Campbell drove steel over the sands in excess of 273 miles an hour. This is tall going. But it is nothing compared with the speed with which remedies must be applied to a sick economic system. May "wrong, late and futile" never be aptly applied again to those responsible.

Fair-Play For Roosevelt Louis McHenry Howe says:

"It is obvious that we must rebuild our whole economic structure to meet present conditions, and it is equally imperative that this be done without destroying the fundamental principles on which this republic was founded."

This may be taken as President Roosevelt's view. It is encouraging. Mere palliatives are not enough.

And President Roosevelt deserves a chance. Nothing is to be gained by embarrassing him, or by destroying him—as cranks wish. He deserves the co-operation of all just and thinking men.

Miracles should not be expected on March 5. The sick system he is elected to cure has been sick not only since 1929, but since its birth 100 years ago. It can not be picked up like a sick child, dosed with castor oil, and sent to bed, to awake tomorrow mended. It must be given time. But reme-

die can be set in motion almost immediately, and that is what the country expects the President to do. By summer these remedies should begin to cripple the disease and as the emergency passes, then fundamental changes should be inaugurated against recurrence. President Roosevelt has already spoken of redistribution of income, economic planning, and increased purchasing power.

Now the important thing is to give the doctor his chance.

Case For Dictatorship

The kind of dictatorship which has been mentioned most frequently is a constitutional dictatorship. Under this type, powers that are delegated to the president of the United States in time of emergency would be granted at once. But the kind of dictatorship that we are likely to get—if we get any—will not be this kind. It is likely to be (1) one foisted upon the nation by the banking group; (2) or one forged by an adventurer backed by the military. Neither is impossible; neither is so remote.

A banker dictatorship would be hopeless. The bankers have proved their utter moral and economic unfitness to rule. A military dictatorship would be little better judged by what other nations have drawn. The adventurer type, with his strong vanities; his strutting, his rhetoric, and his theatricals; his urgent belief in his divine mission is usually about as ignorant of economics and human engineering as bankers. God deliver America from him.

The greatest foe to dictatorship is a calm, well-informed, intelligent people. Dictators don't succeed well with intelligent folks. If Americans can and will inform themselves, we may get out of the present mess without a Napoleon.

How Poor Are We?

Money is being made during the depression. Reports of cash accounts of certain large companies reveal more returns in 1932 than in 1931.

	1932	1931
Armour & Co.....	\$36,500,000	\$33,200,000
Firestone Tire.....	13,200,000	11,700,000
International Shoe.....	22,800,000	21,300,000
Liggett & Myers.....	80,100,000	55,000,000
National Biscuit.....	32,200,000	31,600,000
Reynolds Tobacco.....	60,300,000	44,500,000
Swift & Co.....	56,400,000	45,700,000

It is to be noted that food, clothing, tobacco, drugs and automobile accessories make up the foregoing list—necessities. It is too bad that the farmer does not also feel the profit urge in the meat business. Why?

A new kind of hoarding is also being reported. Not only banks are hanging on to funds that ought to be put to work to bring an end to the depression, but corporations, too, are now the offenders. These corporations have sold securities freely in their investment accounts, and are hanging on to the cash.

Not long ago it was reported that President Roosevelt asked Senator Carter Glass if the government could sell bonds to

the amount of \$6,000,000,000. Senator Glass is reputed to have answered emphatically "no," and to have fled from the offer of appointment to the head of the treasury. We think Carter Glass wrong. We believe a bond issue of \$6,000,000,000 could easily be raised, by suggesting, with due force, to corporations that they purchase government bonds out of funds they are hoarding. This would put idle dollars to work, and benefit the whole nation.

Jail and Fines Sometimes things are funny by their flippancy surprise for us. And sometimes they are funny because they reverse the usual. A little man and a big woman are always good for a laugh on the farcical stage. Well, we got a good laugh (and perhaps we were quite indecorous) at the news from Boston. You know that news about the judge who jailed two employers for violating a union pact. Truly a surprise.

It appears that two master bakers contracted with the bakers union to hire members of the union exclusively. It appears these same master bakers broke their agreement, and hired non-union men. The union exposed these master bakers. The court granted an injunction. The master bakers were defiant, refused to obey, and went to jail for 15 days, and paid a \$750 fine—the amount of wages lost by the union in consequence of their action. If more courts counted justice as equably there would be fewer cases of contract busting by employers.

Foreword In the brave new world of tomorrow—where planning and order, let us hope, shall rule—the machine will not be discarded, but will have permanent place. But man, not over intelligent, yet dominant, dangerous when he is crossed, is not going to stand idly by, and see himself relegated to the scrap heap by iron men. Man, not over mental, acting slowly, will find a way to subdue the machines, even as he has found ways to subdue the soil, the flood, the elements, and made weather, wind, stars, tides and invisible waves of ether work for him.

In this brave new world brute labor by human beings will all but have disappeared. What will have to be avoided is the chaining of human slaves to the machine—even as men, women and children are now chained in anti-social depression industries, where victims are now working for as low as 2 and 3 cents an hour. And as the machine is subdued, and utilized labor becomes more mental—in the brave new world of tomorrow all workers will be brain workers, all white-collar workers, if you please, technically equipped, and commanding of leisure.

It is likely, moreover, that that schism between brain and hand workers will disappear—just as there is no real ground for believing that there is essential difference. The American College of Physicians has just heard that the brain burns up food and energy as fast as muscle as it works. Civilization—in the new world of tomorrow—will rest on knowledge, organization, tolerance—that is if man, dominant, sluggish of wit, wields enough collective intelligence to end the chaos, and build the brave new world.

What Lives On It has been a year since the death of Charles P. Ford. Plenty of evidence has been forthcoming during these 12 months of his absence that this faithful officer and friend built something lasting of his life and personality into this organization. He has not been forgotten. His loyalty, his warm humanity, his love for his fellow men, his idealism—these have not died with him. And they must not be left to die. They must be perpetuated. Because these intangible values are necessary to the life of unions. A union is a business organization—and something more than that—if it be enduring. Loyalty, humanity, sacrifice of someone, or of many someones, make an organization go on living.

Manning Radio The zeal with which the radio men of St. Louis are facing the common problems of the radio industry; their enthusiasm for the new branch of the craft; their aggressiveness in seeking to reach radio men in every part of the country; their progressive spirit—these are inspirations to the entire union.

They are justly asking for aid in their campaign of organization. They know that business managers of local unions can with little trouble to themselves perform real service. We suggest that business managers read their request in the correspondence column this month, and give the aid requested.

Radio is more than radio. It is a door to the fast-developing electronic tube field. Without radio, the union will be slow in entering the newest, most alluring and most creative realms of the industry.

What Technology Means At 11 o'clock one night in an Eastern city an electrical engineer was awakened by a telephone call. At the other end of the line the chief engineer of the central generating station was talking. He said: "The lights on Seventh street are blinking. They go up and down and we can not find a reason for it. We have tried everything." The engineer who had been roused out of bed discussed the situation briefly, made a few inquiries, and then said, "Is there water on the floor near the outgoing wires? That is probably your trouble. The water acts as a conductor, absorbs the current, and as it becomes fully charged, discharges over the wires. This process is repeated and this causes the blinking of the lights." The operators at the power house baled out the water, and the blinking ceased.

This is a simple, homely example of what we mean when we speak of technology. The scientific knowledge of the engineer applied to the given situation was neither radical nor conservative, Bolshevik nor Fascist. Scientific knowledge is often applied in industry, in matters of operation, but is seldom applied in the case of relations of capital and labor, or in relationships of capital to the public. These great areas of human relationships have been missed by the technological spirit and method. This is true because the bankers in control of industry would find their profits curbed if science stepped in at either one of these two points.



WOMAN'S WORK



MRS. ROOSEVELT GIVES ACTIVE AID TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

"LABOR can be sure that they will find warm-hearted and genuine understanding in Mrs. Roosevelt always. We know that Mrs. Roosevelt as first lady of the land will be just as approachable and just as ready to help in the causes of social justice as she is today," says Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Women's Trade Union League and also president of the New York local of the league, with whom Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been so closely associated in the league's work that she is known affectionately as "Rose Schneiderman's right hand man."

The National Women's Trade Union League is an organization almost exclusively of women members of trade unions and auxiliaries, a central council to handle matters of unemployment relief and protective legislation for women workers. The fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has been an active member of the New York local since 1921, and has contributed so much, both in money and in service, shows her deep sympathy with the ideals of organized labor.

"It is difficult to give an adequate picture of her wide social service activities because of her tendency to make so little of them. She gives herself to every worthy cause and takes it as a matter of course," says Miss Schneiderman.

"Never before have we had a First Lady of the land who understood so well the needs of the wage-earning men and women and whose sympathy with their hopes and aspirations was so deep-rooted. The essence of Mrs. Roosevelt is her innate understanding of people and the problems with which they are faced today. Her rare knowledge of our present social conditions and the wide scope of her interest in the different problems with which we are confronted are an outstanding evidence of her desire to help build a more equitable social order.

"Those of us who have had the privilege of being in close contact with Mrs. Roosevelt, of seeing her at home with her family, as well as at work, are deeply impressed with her great charm and loveliness of character. Her courage to stand by her convictions and to speak her mind on vital matters of social import have often been a source of dismay to conservatives and stand-patters. On the other hand, Mrs. Roosevelt's fear-

lessness is a constant source of inspiration and encouragement."

Probably it is this "courage to stand by her convictions" that makes the new mistress of the White House disregard so many of the unwritten rules of conduct that have bound her predecessors to the formal round of entertaining of the official hostess. Not that Mrs. Roosevelt will not be able to handle the official hostess job in smooth style—she knows

Everything she earned from these talks has been used for unemployment relief. Part of it goes to the Women's Trade Union League.

Unless we are mistaken, she is the first President's wife who enters the White House as a professional woman and wage earner. As her five children grew up and were away at school Mrs. Roosevelt became interested in various activities outside her home, some of which paid a salary and others to which she contributed her time—and part of the money she earned as well. She really enjoys her classes at the Todhunter school and intends to continue her interest in it. Her Val Kill furniture shop, which is located on the Roosevelt property at Hyde Park, makes reproductions of early American furniture and though it is not a huge profit maker it does make employment opportunities, probably the real object. Mrs. Roosevelt recently became editor of a magazine, "Babies, Just Babies," and announced her intention of continuing in this job.

Another precedent-upsetter was Mrs. Roosevelt's friendly acceptance of the interest of newspaper women. Not only was she the first President's wife to accept an invitation to a party of the National Women's Press Club, returning the courtesy with an invitation to members of the club to the White House for tea, but she readily agreed to hold press conferences for women reporters on such subjects as education, child welfare, and similar non-controversial topics. Those who are prejudiced against the employment of married women received several rousing thumps from Mrs. Roosevelt, who in a visit with Mrs. Garner before the inauguration declared that the latter should keep her job as her husband's secretary, if she wanted to, even after he became Vice President, and made the following statement in an interview:

"If during this emergency a married woman voluntarily relinquishes her job to another person, it may be a very fine thing for her to do. But her job should not be withheld from her on account of her married life."

Mrs. Roosevelt herself has demonstrated a perfectly amazing ability to carry on all sorts of outside activities and jobs without interfering with a delightful relationship with her family. She works at top speed, takes letters



ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

official Washington and its ways very well indeed, having been a niece of the late Theodore Roosevelt, later in the cabinet set as wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and of late years, mistress of the executive mansion of New York State. It is just that she does not think these duties important enough to absorb all of her attention.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt has and will upset precedents just as her husband does. Her talks over the radio caused great dismay to "conservatives and stand-patters," because they thought it beneath the dignity of her position, but to Mrs. Roosevelt this was an opportunity to earn money for unemployment relief and she took it for that reason.

and manuscripts along to read on her way when traveling, but always has time for friendly personal relationships.

One of the most sympathetic of her customs is the Christmas party which she gives each year at the club house of the Women's Trade Union League, and in which other members of the Roosevelt family, even the President himself, have helped. These parties, according to Rose Schneiderman, were started when John and Franklin, Jr., were about 10 and 12 years old.

"The invitations were sent out in the names of the two boys, in whose names the party is given," says Miss Schneiderman, "to about 30 children who are unfortunate and cannot look forward to a happy Christmas. These kiddies come to us through some of the women's auxiliaries affiliated with the league and through the after-care-department of the Department of Labor. The tree is usually dressed by Mrs. Roosevelt herself. The gift to each child usually includes something to be worn—usually a sweater and gloves—and a toy and a book. The wrapping of the gifts is usually done by Mrs. Roosevelt at home but last year it was done at the league. There is usually a Punch and Judy show, ice cream and cake and a cornucopia and each child is also given a huge orange and an apple. Everything is of the best. The clothes are the kind her own children would wear. The toys are such as children love to have."

Hostess houses in New York City, where unattached women can rest and get a bite to eat, opened recently under the auspices of the league, were made possible by Mrs. Roosevelt, who made a personal appeal and raised funds for this. Every year she has helped with the concerts and has been very successful in selling tickets. When she first became a member of the league she worked on a committee to amortize the mortgage on the club house and is given credit for the success of this undertaking. Miss Schneiderman says, also,

"For a number of years Mrs. Roosevelt (even after she was in Albany) gave a course of readings each winter at the league house. She would arrive at about 8 o'clock and bring with her a pitcher of hot chocolate and a bag of cookies. This repast was indulged in after the readings. Those of the girls who could find no chairs would sit around the room on cushions while Mrs. R. read choice short stories or some poetry. She reads beautifully. Her voice is lovely and mellow, soothing and delighting the spirit."

Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers worked on inauguration clothes for Mrs. Roosevelt and her only daughter, Mrs. Curtis Dall. Their orders were given expressly at a shop where union labor is employed.

So here's to the President's wife, from working women and workers' wives, and may she find happiness in her new job, but above all, may she continue what she is, a person of such importance in her own fine character to make position or title seem small indeed.

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84,
613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.**

Editor:

The women's auxiliary celebrated their fifth anniversary Tuesday, February 21, in Rich's school room, our new headquarters. This being one of Atlanta's outstanding stores conveniently located for all cars. The nursery is an attraction to the mothers who have to take their little ones to the meetings with them. We feel sure that our attendance will be greatly increased since this change affords so many inducements.

Mrs. C. N. Boone, president, presided over the beautifully decorated table, the five-layer cake holding five candles was the central attraction. Mrs. W. J. Foster, one of the past presidents lit the candles and as she did, wished many good things for the auxiliary. An interesting part of the program was the readings given by little Miss Wright, daughter of our program chairman.

Mrs. T. O. Baker, secretary, read the history of the auxiliary, giving a complete report, step by step. The prophecy was for the year 1943, written and read by one of our members.

Contests were enjoyed and prizes awarded to Mrs. Foster and Miss Cook.

Several of our old members who had been absent for many months were present, and given a hearty welcome.

Mrs. Kennedy, scrap book chairman, reported on the progress she was making, this being our first attempt to keep one. All are taking an interest in it.

The writer read with much interest the letter from Mrs. Beck of the Tampa Auxiliary in last month's edition of the WORKER and felt real home sick again. To me there is no place like Florida, especially in the winter.

Mrs. Boone, our president, called attention to an article in the WORKER written by Mr. Lee Carver, son of one of our most faithful auxiliary members, and to the picture of Dewey L. Johnson in the last edition.

The success of the party was due to our program chairman, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. J. E. Boone, who assisted her.

Our members seem to be feeling the effects of our new President Roosevelt already, from everyone you can hear talk of plans for the future. They seem to just know that we are on the road to prosperity.

MRS. D. JOHNSON,
623 Terrace Av., N.E.

To the Auxiliaries:

Auxiliary correspondence has fallen off of late, perhaps due to the fact that these organizations did not have a place they could call their own in the JOURNAL. Because we are so thoroughly convinced of the value and inspiration of auxiliary letters for other wives of electrical workers, whether they are auxiliary members or not, we have set aside space on this page for reports of press secretaries.

In this time of stress, these labor groups are often the only opportunity for women to indulge in free discussion, find out the facts, and band together to take what emergency action the group may devise. We should like to see more auxiliaries organized. Our latest survey showed a total of only 13, all brave and active groups, but we should have many times this number. Let's make an organizing effort through the JOURNAL, the magazine that goes into the homes of all our prospective members.

Please make your letters brief, newsy, and full of facts.

To a Careless Husband

Wouldst have divorce?

Then splash the more

Upon our glittering bathroom floor.

I care not when you take a shower

In this clean green tiled shining bower,

Save when I've cleaned the walls and wiped

them,

I beg thee not to splash upon them.

MRS. T. BERTRAM.

Park St., Tenafly, N. J.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

SALMON AND POTATO CAKES

With canned salmon selling for 10 cents a can or less, the materials for making these cakes are very inexpensive, but the cakes themselves, fluffy, tastily browned on the outside, are delicious. Our southern auxiliary members, whose husbands are such good fishermen, will find that fresh cooked fish leftovers are just as good as the canned salmon—and that this recipe is a helpful suggestion for using these same leftovers.

To round out the menu with fish cakes, you might use one creamed vegetable, such as carrots, peas, or cabbage, and one fresh green vegetable. The recipe follows:

1 pound can salmon
1 quart seasoned mashed potatoes
½ cup suet for frying

Remove the skin and bones from salmon and flake into very small pieces. To the hot seasoned potatoes add the salmon, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat until well-blended and light. When cold, make into cakes, brown on both sides in fat, and serve at once.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Business is picking up—for this column, at least. Wish we could say the same of business in general.

*So many jokes and poems to use,
The hardest job is which to choose.
So do not feel that you're neglected,
If yours is not at once selected.*

R. B. Baker, of Local No. 474, wants to know if any Brother can tell him where the people who live beyond their income get the money? Who'll elucidate?

"Is it a fact you are marrying Sandy's widow, Jock? Why, she's 30 years older than you."

"Aye, Mac, a ken that, but Sandy's claes fit me like a glove."

F. H., No. 587605.

1933 Motto: Expect to be done as you would like to do others!

Foreman: Are you used to hard labor?
Electrician: Some of the best judges in the country think so.

GEORGE HILL,
L. U. No. 568.

Good Place For Stock Promoters

Benevolent Vistor: Don't any of your friends ever come to see you here?

Convict No. 41144: No, mam; they're all here with me.

D. HOLMBERG,
L. U. No. 3.

Abe Glick says he believes in preparedness, but we have some amendments to his title.

IT'S (not) HERE (yet)!

Buckets o' foam'n' brew once more are flowing,

Enrichin' veins with vitamins of cheer;
Ecstatic emotions though be a-glowing,
Remember to keep the old "bean" in gear!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

A Laugh From the West of Ireland

An Englishman was touring a section in the west of Ireland and insisted on having an Irish guide, and they visited the "Devil's Elbow," the "Devil's Leap," the "Devil's Pulpit," and a lot of other places that the guide named after his satanic majesty.

The Englishman got excited and remarked to the jolly guide, "I see the Devil owned quite a bit of property around here." The Irish guide laughed and said, "Yes, sor; but like the rest of the absentee landlords, he is in England now."

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

The reporter for the Press Scimitar finally got a perfect news story. However, instead of the man biting the dog, the bull had thrown the Congressman.

R. B. BAKER,
L. U. No. 474.

What Is Wealth?

A man may be rich in worldly goods,
An owner of factories, railways, shipyards and woods.

With them he exercises tremendous might,
Most times in the wrong way, seldom in the right.

He rushes blandly on, men who know him call him friend,
Figuring his riches and might will endure to the end.

Then along comes a depression and forces him out,
The same old depression that put many to rout.

And then, when all his money is gone,
He becomes one of the many, one of the throng.

What do the men say whom he once knew so well?

"Will I help him out?" "Do I have to tell?"
He was a man so full of greed,

Never helped another in direst need,
Now the depression has laid his wealth to waste,

The sorrow of the unlucky and downcast he shall taste.

But what if this man had been possessed of a virtue,

To fight and strive for the things that are good and true?

The floods of the depression could have swept his money away,

But he still would have been wealthy today.
For friends he would have had many,

Instead of being, as he is now, without any.

So when you build riches,
Just put bridges across the ditches,
And may the foundations be of men staunch and true;

Not just of men who have a dollar or two,
For worldly possessions can be lost overnight
And leave a man gazing without any sense of right.

So look ye, my Brothers, round about yourselves,

When you decide to relegate a Brother to the shelves.

Don't cast him out because he hasn't a dollar or two,

For the day will come when you'll need Brothers true.

The fight for existence is on; we're not yet through;

Build your organization on riches, not counted in dollars and cents,

Build it with men who will stick, when the situation is tense.

Judge not a man by the size of his pocket book,

Nor his castle, his hamlet or his nook,
Nor any other worldly goods he can barter.

Judge him by the thing he cannot lose overnight.

The thing that will stand and fight for what's right;

The thing that all the money in the world cannot buy,

All the wealth of the world cannot charter—"CHARACTER."

Just another by

GEORGE ALGAR,
22200 Puritan, Detroit.

A, B, C

A, B and C standing, on this date,
On deck, surveying the ship of state,
Watch each wave of finance make its bow,
Shudder, submerge more, and fail to plow.

Says A, a banker, fair clothed, sedate:
"I have long safely sailed the ship of state."
(His minion dollars, lackeys, men,
Befuddled, bring all safely to his den.)

B watches the captain's renewed zeal,
From A's failure to know danger real.
They saunter to cabin; go below;
Are absorbed in games in the after glow.

C has practice with head and hand,
Intelligence directs on deck where he stands.
The ship sinks swiftly, few get life boats.
Even those saved are shattered, he notes.

Come on, Uncle Sam; roll up your sleeves;
With millions recall the capital thieves.
Their system, alleged so fine and fair,
Has proved a delusion and a snare.

We have brains, leaders and knowledge, too,
And men of science know what to do,
To run our industries on a plan
Where naught can withhold or steal from any man

His job, recompense and self-respect.
Here is to action, to cure defects!

Seattle, Wash. WALLACE CAMPBELL.

Natural History

Lowell Thomas tells that they are now feeding tobacco to sheep as a preventive of intestinal parasites. This reminds us of the inebriated sailor who gave a pound of tobacco to an elephant and it killed him. Of course, we mean the elephant killed the sailor. Gosh! You have to be careful how you tell anything to some people, don't you, though?

ARNOLD FOX,
Card No. 382.

We are going to miss our old pal, Hendrick, if as he says, this will be the last for a long time. Our sympathy is with you, ol' kid.

Lamentations!

Listen, Brothers, I'm feelin bum,
I've got the "doleful blues";
No more I'll write for this column,
When I can't pay my dues.

O'er 20 years I've paid on time,
But now it's different;
I'm going to a southern clime—
At least that's my intent.

I care not where my path shall lead,
Or heavy be the load;
For when I cannot earn my meed,
I'll sink beside the road.

I have no job, no place to dwell,
Conditions make me sigh,
I bid you all a sad farewell,
Not au revoir—good-bye!

WALTER H. HENDRICK, I. O.,
at Albany, Oreg.



RADIO



HOW PURE NOISELESS CURRENT IS PRODUCED

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Mem. A. I. E. E., Mem. I. R. E.

Condensers—Reviewed

OF the many elements that enter into making present-day broadcast reception the delightfully simple routine which it is, none is of greater importance than the condenser. Especially is this true of the A. C. receiver, for in addition to the tuning function accomplished by the variable condensers, as well as certain by-pass functions in various circuits, the condenser is essential in the filter circuit which converts the pulsating D. C. issuing from the rectifier, into smooth, pure, "noiseless" current for use in delicate radio-frequency and audio circuits.

The first A. C. sets introduced commercially in 1925 were based on the use of rather uncertain paper condensers. Until that time there had been no demand for relatively inexpensive condensers capable of handling high voltages hour after hour, as well as sudden and quite unexpected peak voltages or surges far beyond the normal voltage rating of the condenser. Early A. C. sets were constantly plagued with broken-down or blown-out condensers, and replacements were quite frequent. It was soon learned that the condensers originally developed for telephone service would not do for A. C. radio operation, and that an entirely new technique of condenser building would have to be developed.

Within a few years the paper condensers were developed to the high degree of reliability necessary for a successful radio industry and trade. Whereas the first satisfactory paper condensers were mainly imported from Germany, the American manufacturers soon caught up and even surpassed their overseas competitors, in some instances. Although a paper condenser consists simply of two ribbons of tinfoil separated by several thicknesses of paper, the assembly then being impregnated or soaked with a suitable insulating oil or wax or other compound, no end of lessons had to be mastered before satisfactory condensers were made available at a reasonable cost.

Plain Paper, the Key

First and foremost, the development of paper condensers has been based on the availability of satisfactory paper or tissue. It has been necessary to work up a high-grade linen paper that can soak up the insulating compound into its fibers, forming a good dielectric or nonconductor between the tinfoil ribbons. More recently, linen paper has given way in some instances to a so-called kraft paper, which is tougher than linen paper. But in the main, plain paper is used in winding the condenser section, followed by thorough impregnation in vacuum tanks or kettles.

Condenser manufacturers have developed various means of detecting metallic specks or foreign matter in the paper rolls, since such items may cause a conducting path or at least a weak spot in the final dielectric. Some manufacturers run the paper rolls

through a pair of brass contact rolls, and, by means of headphones and batteries, the inspector can tell by the clicks just how many metallic or foreign specks there are to the running foot. A limited number of such specks are permitted per unit area, paper being accepted or rejected largely on that basis. Chemical means are also employed to locate specks and to secure an average count per unit area. Of course every foot of a large roll does not have to be so inspected or tested, since an average can be struck from any bit of paper taken at random.

What has been done in paper has been more than matched in the matter of impregnation. Early condensers were just wax impregnated. Later came the use of heavy petroleum oils and still later certain bakelite preparations or synthetic waxes. The very latest compounds represent a marked improvement over previous processes, making for still more compact, reliable and long-lived condensers.

As the result of at least eight years of intense research and production experience, the paper condenser today is highly perfected. It is capable of giving long and economical service, and of withstanding the sudden peaks and unexpected surges which have proved so fatal to condensers of the past.

Condenser Costs Lowered

The urge to reduce the price of radio sets in keeping with the falling purchasing power of the general public has been reflected by startling condenser developments. Some five years ago the radio industry turned to the possibility of utilizing the electrolytic condenser principle as a means of obtaining high capacity at surprisingly low cost. This principle is simply the use of the oxide film that forms on a sheet of aluminum placed in the proper solution of electrolyte, under the influence of electric current. The film is so thin that an enormous capacity results. Also, if the film breaks down or punctures at any point, the passage of electric current immediately reforms the film at that point, and the condenser is once more restored or "healed." In the general practice, an electrolytic condenser comprises an aluminum ribbon wrapped in gauze and placed in an aluminum can in which the desired electrolyte is poured. In the case of a cardboard or paper container, two aluminum ribbons are wrapped in the electrolyte-soaked gauze.

As the result of adopting the electrolytic condenser principle, the radio industry has greatly reduced its condenser costs. Thus an 8 mfd. electrolytic condenser in a small

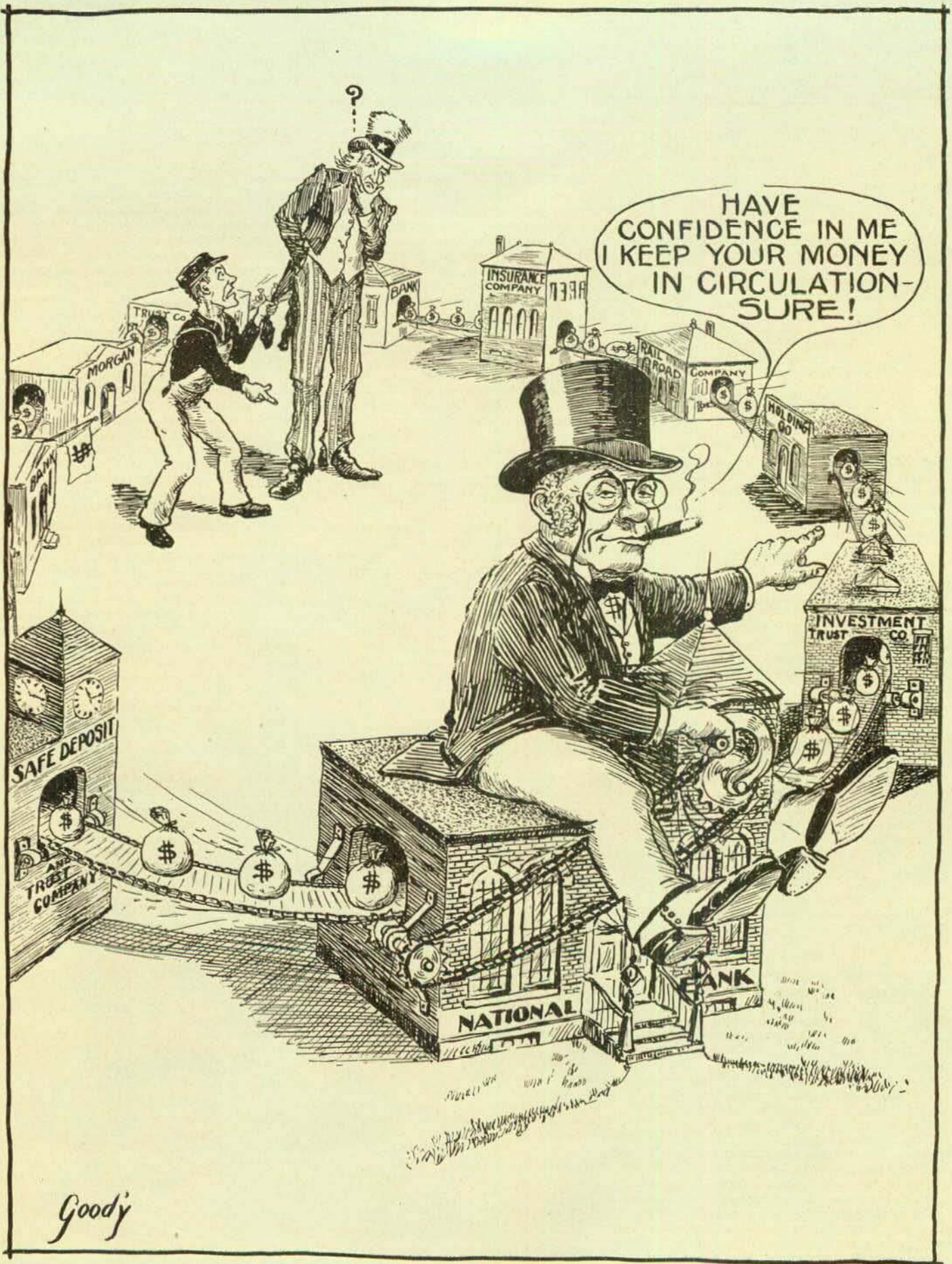
(Continued on page 137)



A comparison of a typical 8 mfd. 400-volt electrolytic condenser, and a corresponding paper condenser.

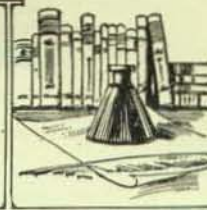
YEAH!

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harrie S. Goodwin





CORRESPONDENCE



RADIO DIVISION, LOCAL NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Have our spirits gone up? You bet they have, especially since receiving those letters, that were seeking information regarding the organizing of radio men in the United States into one large body. Every member of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1, thanks you all for your support and interest shown in this movement. Many don't realize what this support means to our organizer, Brother McLean, in making a success of the job assigned to him. We can truthfully say it means "plenty."

Chicago and New York radio men have been invited, and we are counting on them to join our column with news. We are going to expect lots of interesting copy from them, especially from the boys of the labor station in Chicago and those with L. U. No. 3 of New York City.

To show what support we are getting, I want to show how quickly a wide awake business manager of one of our local unions took advantage of an opportunity to talk to the radio men in his town. I can't at this moment recall his name, but he is the business manager of the El Paso, Tex., local and we want all you fellows of that local to pat him on the back for us. Some I. B. E. W. men were doing a job for a radio station in that city and this business manager, right on the job, talked to the radio operators and found out how they felt about being organized. He must have made them interested because we received a letter asking for information. This letter, as all others received are, was quickly placed in the hands of the right party and hope that we will again hear from El Paso with more and better news.

Business managers should not overlook the public address and amplifier game. Read what the secretary of the radio division has to say about this angle of the radio game.

Any information you have, any inquiries for information you want, or anything pertaining to the organizing of the radio men that you know about or would like to know, you should send your communications direct to Brother H. P. Koenig, business manager, Local Union No. 1, 1018 So. Boyle Ave., St. Louis, Mo. This will give you better and right kind of service as Brother Koenig is at all times in touch with the situation and our organizer, and we might add that due to his experience, Brother Koenig knows what it is all about when it comes to radio men and thereby can give you lots of information.

Due to requests for copies of our various articles on the subject of organizing radio men, we have completed arrangements to have on hand a supply of copies, so that all those who desire them may get them and thereby help give this movement the much needed publicity. Your writer will be glad to give his attention to any requests for these copies and mail them direct to you, or if you desire he will get a personal form letter from our chairman, Brother Ludgate and this together with whatever article interested you, as the case may be, will be forwarded in a plain envelope to the radio man that is interested. We have lots of envelopes and three-cent stamps, so let's

READ

To eat a toad every day for breakfast, by L. U. No. 309.
Taxes, yeah; by L. U. No. 734.
Inaugural from a new angle, by L. U. No. 26, Navy Yard Branch.
Wage cuts fallacy, by L. U. No. 103.
Gold, food, savagery and sense, by L. U. No. 345.
Columbia River development, by L. U. No. 77.
He can still laugh—bitterly—by L. U. No. 377.
This is the life, boys; nothing but trouble, but we can still laugh after a bitter fashion. Tomorrow better times. Eh!

have those addresses. Your press secretary's address is: Bill Keller, 3507 Winnebago, St. Louis, Mo.

A Letter That Should Be Read By the Business Manager

Dear Bill:

Awhile ago you asked me if there was anything that I, as secretary of the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1, could suggest that would be of help to the business manager who was trying to line up the radio men in his locality. Here is something on one of the branches of the radio game that should not be overlooked:

Have any of you business managers given a thought to the public address business? There is quite a field open there for plenty of work. In the past few years it has grown by leaps and bounds. Hotels, hospitals, ball parks, amusement parks, county and state fairs, not counting political meetings, prize fights, athletic events and others too numerous to mention. They all use lots of loud speakers and amplifying systems, known as public address systems.

The writer has heard rumblings that this work might not come under our jurisdiction. It should and will if all business managers will go after it. Line up your public address contractors the same way you have your electrical contractors.

Here in St. Louis we have four firms that handle the majority of the public address work. All are signed up and recognized by us. Of course, a special classification is called for the men who operate these systems. But it surely helps, especially in times like these. It took time and plenty of hard work to get these firms in line but surely the results speak for themselves. Very little unemployment for the radio men during this depression. At times extra work for men of other classifications, wiremen, etc., who were glad to, and sorely needed to, get in a day or so when all the men of our classification were working. Last, but not least, the satisfaction of knowing that the sound and electrical fields are co-operating to form a better living condition for all of us who are members of the I. B. E. W.

All of the wrinkles have not been ironed out in this field but we will be glad to pass along our findings and results, if any of you are interested.

K. A. CRANK,
Secretary, Radio Division, L. U. No. 1.

Radio Schools

Glancing through one of this month's issues of a well known radio magazine and seeing quite a number of advertisements that read such as "Rich rewards in radio," "Learn radio in 10 weeks," and plenty others that look good but mean very little, your writer getting kind of curious looked them all over—to be exact, there were eight such advertisements in this book. One in particular consisted of two full pages of copy, and, using a slang expression, they were really spreading it on thick, using such bits of high power copy as: "Radio experts make from \$50 to \$100 per week," "Many make \$10 to \$15 a week in spare time almost at once." Another heading was, "Get ready for jobs like these," "Broadcasting stations use engineers and operators, etc., and pay up to \$5,000 a year." "I'll give you more training than you need to get a job."

Is it a wonder that every so often an engineer in charge of a radio station gets a letter from one of the graduates of such a school, and the writer of said letter offers to work for a while for nothing to get experience, and then for \$50 per month? No, don't shake your head; that's the truth. I have seen such letters. Did you get that the advertisement said, "\$50 to \$100 a week," "I'll give you more training than you need to get a job." This chap that read this bold, thickly spread on, appealing copy, no doubt was working plenty hard for a small salary and made plenty of sacrifices to save his hard-earned dollars, then signed up for such a course, finished it and set out to get a job. After being told by some station manager in a very polite and mannerly way that he would have to have some experience and if offered a job at all it was for such a small salary that he, still thinking of the copy that the school had kept in front of him, turned it down flat. Try after try, and no results, then these letters were sent out to the various stations, offering to work for the conditions already mentioned. You can't blame this chap, but due to cases like this—and there are plenty of them—the experienced, well-trained and loyal radio man is forced to work for in many cases unbelievable conditions. This is another and real good talking point for the business manager or Brother of the I. B. E. W., who tries to show the radio man that he needs to belong to an organized body such as the I. B. E. W., to be protected against such conditions; and we might say that if time drags by and the radio man is not organized the field will be flooded with operators and the radio man's conditions will become worse and worse as these schools continue to take in dollar after dollar and put out graduate after graduate.

Right here is a time to adopt that famous slogan that those of you who know Brother McLean have often heard, "Where electricity goes the Brotherhood goes," and it takes lots

of electricity to put a radio station on the air.

BILL KELLER.

Typical Letters Received By The Radio Division

At the suggestion of our organizer, Brother McLean, each month we are going to include in our column several letters received and the answers to them, there may be something in one of them that has been a question in your mind:

Dear Sir:

Regarding your information about the Radio Men's Organization affiliated with our Brotherhood—in our small town we have located in the down town section a set of radio studios. They employ four men who seem to be technicians and 24 miles distant there is a radio transmitter where four more technicians are employed. Which of these men are eligible for our organization?

Yours fraternally,

REPLY

Dear Sir and Brother:

Regarding the above question, both the technicians at the studio and the operators located at the plant in the sticks are handling the electrical equipment. Where electricity goes the Brotherhood goes. Therefore, all of these men are eligible for membership in our organization. Let me have a few more details of your situation down there and I will be glad to advise further.

Fraternally yours,

ANOTHER

Dear Mr. Keller:

I have enjoyed reading the articles written by the members of the Radio Division of Local Union No. 1 of St. Louis. I had heard that the International Office was getting the radio men together, but took no interest in the matter until I read some of the recent articles. I visited the only radio station we have in our locality where only three men are employed. They seem to be working 24 hours a day and 24 jobs an hour. I noticed they are doing the announcing between phonograph records and squawky sopranos. These men are handling the electrical equipment all right, but on account of them announcing and doing other work, I don't know whether they should be in our organization or not.

Yours fraternally,

REPLY

Dear Sir and Brother:

On account of the diversified subjects instilled into the absorbent minds of the students of most radio schools it seems to be quite in order for all radio operators to do everything around the studios from elevator operating to janitor work in addition to handling the radio equipment. Certainly these men are doing work covered by our jurisdiction. Go after them and bring them in. They need to be educated. No radio operator who is worthy of his job will neglect his work and equipment just to be obliging. He realizes he is handling a costly machine which in the wink of an eye may be transformed into smoke if unattended.

Fraternally,

BILL KELLER,
Press Secretary,
Radio Division, L. U. No. 1,
St. Louis, Mo.

Is there some sort of seemingly odd situation concerning the radio men in your locality that has been bothering you? If there is write it down and send it on in to us, we want to do all we possibly can to get all radio men as members of the I. B. E. W.

Our organizer, Brother McLean, and your press secretary have worked together for many a year in St. Louis radio stations, Brother McLean as chief engineer and I as just another radio man, but we got to know each other not only as Brothers of the I. B. E. W. and as fellow workers, but as good friends as well. That is one reason why I can tell you just what sort of a radio man he is and can truthfully state that he can talk radio and knows radio from A to Z, not only that but knows how to win the confidence of men, having been a leader all his life. His experience includes service along the African Coast, at sea, during the World War as a major of the Signal Corps of the Canadian Army and afterwards is listed among the pioneers of radio, having been connected with one of the first of the great American broadcasting stations, and was actively engaged in the radio game up to his time of taking over the job and when I say job I mean it, of organizing the radio men. Had a chance to personally talk to him a short while ago when he stopped for the night in St. Louis, and want to tell you all that he sure appreciates the support of all of you by helping put over this movement. Brother McLean, every man in the Radio Division of L. U. No. 1 is in back of you and have confidence in you to put it over just as you always do when you tackle a tough job.

These various writings are fraternally submitted, and by next month will have gathered a lot more and until then, signing off.

BILL KELLER,
Press Secretary,
Radio Division, L. U. No. 1,
St. Louis, Mo.

L. U. NO. 26, NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

It won't be long now—and as this is read another inaugural with its parade, its whooping it up and the morning after effects will go down in the pages of history as another "turning event" in affairs of the world. Yep! Every four years we have an inaugural and with it comes the usual turning of world events. It wouldn't be a bad idea to postpone some of these inaugurals, as it would give the world a chance to recover from its dizzy spells it now finds itself in, resulting from these so-called four years of "turning events."

You know these inaugural parades we have here every four years are quite a thing to behold! The people here look forward to such an occasion as the people from California look forward to their rose tournament, which is held yearly in that state for the benefit of the "masses."

The only real difference in these two parades is the "aroma." One who has ever witnessed a parade of roses soon finds his nostrils sniffing the sweet fragrance that is all about him, and that is one day, my dear reader, that the "timid souls" are far from all suspicion. Our parade has a somewhat different atmosphere. We can't quite find the source of this peculiar "aroma" that descends upon Pennsylvania Avenue every inaugural day. The new-comers here blame it on the muddy Potomac with its distinctive odor of carps, while the older inhabitants blame it on the parade. They claim that any parade that is dotted with livery stable boys,

panzies and political dog robbers is bound to leave quite a bit of "b.o." around here.

Well, this writer is neutral, but he does believe if these so-called "Potomac carps" knew of this reflection against their clan, they'd soon move out to a quiet area, and let their rivals claim all the glory.

Well, let's all sit back and wait for the deals of the century. The incoming gang have decided they'll take the sugar deal. It's taken 14 long years to develop a sweet tooth and now it is their time to get the "sweet" things in life. The workers will get the customary raw deal, and with a little White House vinegar (they sell this in all stores) it will give them the bitter things in life, as usual. The unemployed—what a deal is in store for them! Let's see, the unemployed in 1917 were sent over to save the "frogs," and while some of them were "croaked," the bunch that returned are "croaking" for something else (ex-service men, take notice).

Well, this time the "chinks" are crying out "No tickce, no laundry," and, while these unemployed haven't the dough to buy new shirts, or the patience to remove all the pins in such, it wouldn't be a bad idea to send them to China looking for their lost laundry. All they need is a few flags, some bands and our "rights" as Americans, and then we all will look like "chinks." We'll have to get our navy ready first, and when that is ready, the Economy League will loan us some generals and admirals to lead the way. One of these admirals will teach us the Japanese way of asking for a bonus, which, of course, we are quite familiar with—a pan of rice and a grave, all for my country!

Well, this new crowd that is here now is like a bride and groom. When things get more settled they'll be like a lot of Irish longshoremen—they'll all want to be boss. They will get tired of fighting the wrong crowd. It's better when they fight among themselves. All they need is a good rope and we will have you call the "mixed deal."

There is one secret I can let my readers in on—about what us voteless people who live here in Washington are going to get—that is, about this new deal, and it surely is coming to us, too! No, Congress is not on in this deal, neither is the Economy League, or the "sugar" boys. It's a brand new deal, and, guess again. You guessed right, Charlie, and for your guessing ability you will be given a ticket to see the new deal at our baseball park in April. We have been given a practically new ball club, and that is why some of us do believe in some deals anyway. Here's hoping our new ball team don't turn out to be one of those dirty deals.

TOM CRANN.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

One of the results of this depression, now so prevalent, was to cause us to survey the situation and face the real facts. Local No. 28 was getting deeper in the red. Bear in mind we maintain quite an elaborate relief system and at the same time advance dues quarterly for those needing same. The latter done through the medium of I. O. U.'s.

The officers and the executive board got together and figured out a real program of economy. It was quite comprehensive in its scope. Nothing was overlooked. Balance the budget, was now the cry and watchword. The boys surely worked like Trojans to compile those facts and figures, for nothing was left to chance. Everything possible was figured in and out, aiming towards the goal of economy.

When the program was put before the body it was almost unanimously accepted. This in itself is sufficient proof that great

and intelligent thought was put into this work by the officers.

It must be remembered that to make this project a success a great deal of sacrificing is necessary by the various officers.

In brief, here is what is to be done: Meetings will now take place once per month. Executive board will meet but twice per month instead of weekly. We sacrifice an assistant business manager. All officers salaries are cut. A number of committees or delegates to various bodies will be either curtailed or eliminated. From this one can gain an idea as to what's to be done to keep within income limits. As mentioned before the officers have done a good piece of work and deserve a real hand.

For those not familiar with the official list, meet Brother Sam Dawson, who we can state without fear of contradiction, is the best little president 28 ever had, and we really mean it. There is Eddie Garmatz, another hot member of the official family. Ed is the vice, anyway you care to take him. Take it from us, Ed is no slouch when it comes to making the old sacrifice and putting in the time for the organization. (Eddie can lend us a five next time we meet him; you said it, the touch system.) Then to help the cause further, there is the business manager, Brother George Seebo, and his able and capable assistant, Brother Harry Cohen. Before we get into it too deeply we will stop at this point and state again we have a real hard working, faithful bunch of officers from top to bottom, and they're steering the old vessel in a real capable manner.

The boys can't wait till the Twenty-first Amendment goes over. They think that prosperity may be just around the old keg.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Anybody who has gotten near enough to the WORKER during the last few years to know with what wild words some union men have been assailing one another must wonder about the present estate of tolerance among us.

If by toleration one means the fine grace of tolerance with its desire for fair play and delight in independence of opinion and its open-minded endeavor to understand and appreciate them, then toleration is at a low ebb among some of us.

Intolerance has a long history and bids fair to have a prosperous future. Too many interests in human life are served by it to make it easy to outgrow.

By intolerance of other people we protect our sense of our own superiority. Intolerance is an agreeable vice to its possessor. Of course there is virtue as well as vice in narrowness. Tolerance may step to a lower level even than intolerance and become feeble indifference.

We feel that the intolerant person in our organization is the first to become a bitter antagonist when clouds of misfortune gather; in so doing he may hope to acquire a better position when in reality an employer can't delegate authority to one who hasn't the willpower to live up to a given moral standard, unless it is only temporary leadership and that given by an employer who shows very poor judgment.

For one thing intolerance today is frequently not a sign of strength but of weak personality. It is the man who is sure of his wife's loyalty who is free from jealousy, and it is the man who is certain of the ultimate triumph of right who can afford to be courteous to those with different views. The confident can be calm and kindly even

Notice

There seems to be a new kind of racket being worked on our local unions. A traveling Brother visits a local and presents a traveler which is about to expire. Because of the unemployment situation, most of our locals are not anxious to accept travelers, but this member asks for another traveling card—if the local will advance his dues. The traveling card is issued, dues advanced and the Brother disappears until his traveling card is about ready to expire—when he again presents it to a different local, has his dues advanced and again leaves the local holding the sack. By the time the International Office is notified, he has left the vicinity of the local that has last accommodated him.

Therefore, we suggest that our locals use discretion before advancing dues, or making loans to strangers.

when disaster seems certain. Only the fearful lose their judgment.

It is quite evident that the labor movement in America will be the stronger for the training and refining tendency of this depression. The intolerant will be replaced by those who can command leadership by the principle of persuasion without which, in the long run, nothing else will work at all.

We have had so many requests for information on the Columbia River Basin Irrigation Project that we may give a few facts each month during the spring and summer to let the readers know that there is some one on the job.

If organized labor will help pull for this project, we can make it a much better place to work than the Colorado River development has been. The climate is ideal during nearly the entire year and working conditions should be the best of any large undertaking in history.

The report of the chief engineer of the Reclamation Service to the Commissioner of Reclamations January 7, 1932, proposed a dam in the Columbia River about 450 feet in height which will create a reservoir about 150 miles long extending to the Canadian border.

The power plant will contain an installation of turbines and generators of 2,100,000 horsepower capacity. The power plant at the Columbia River Dam will produce 1,250,000 horsepower of continuous power which will be available for commercial sale.

The secondary power generated at the Columbia River Dam will be used to pump water from the Columbia River reservoir to the Grand Coulee reservoir, a height of about 365 feet. The water pumped to the Grand Coulee reservoir will furnish an irrigation supply to 1,200,000 acres. With secondary pumping the total acreage will be increased about 300,000 acres, although this last estimate of 300,000 acres is not included in the engineer's report. It is considered feasible whenever there is a demand for more land.

The territory considered as a market for this power included all the state of Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and the western part of Montana and northern Oregon.

This project will be nearly four times the size of Muscle Shoals, nearly twice the size of Seattle's hydro-electric development, and besides it will reclaim a tract of land nearly

the size of the state of Delaware. The estimated population of this district in 1960 is 1,650,000.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

While the serious problems of money, credit and world wide depression have a demoralizing influence on the entire business structure of our country and must be met and solved to provide permanence to good conditions throughout the world, yet these truly intricate problems no longer are of such vital importance when we weigh the real and dangerous problem roosting right on our own doorstep. Unless we handle quickly this problem of our own, it may prove to be the most sinister foe to the restoration of good times.

I refer to the dangerous wage cut consciousness that has developed in our country and which has been accumulating since 1929. In times past, when we have discussed wage agreements, too much stress has been placed on the cost of living. I want to ask, is this the proper way to value building trades mechanics' services? Does a doctor or lawyer base his charges on the bread and butter he eats or the clothes he wears? Are risks, knowledge, responsibility and manual labor to be taken into consideration? Does not the mechanic of today have to study on his own time to keep pace with the many changes which are being made and to know and keep in mind the many special instructions, rules and appliances that come with his work? Is it not true that he has to be physically fit to do his work (when he has work to do), and is it not also true that this physical fitness has to be above the standard of other trades?

There are numerous uninformed speech-makers and writers yet unmuzzled who would have the public believe that building trades mechanics are being overpaid. There is nothing so significant of misinformation.

I read with considerable interest and amusement an article written by a prominent Senator from one of our western states who went in rather strong for a general lowering of prices on everything—almost. Almost, but not everything.

This Senator is heavily involved in the business of banking and high finance. Rentals, retail prices, should all be brought to a new low. Skilled and unskilled labor wages should be greatly lowered. In fact, everything in commodities and services should be cut—except the rate of interest on money. That one thing was not mentioned. All such price and rate cutting on the basis that farm land values and building products are on the decline, while interest rates on bank loans remain at the 8 per cent mark and in some cases even higher.

Labor leaders are holding forth on the theory that wages and salaries must be kept up, in order that the now established American standard of living may be maintained. We can not have labor wages cut when prices on household necessities have not been lowered to any appreciable extent and without any indication that they are going to be lowered. It is true that there are a few minor items to be bought now at lower prices than a few years back, but such are not the important items in the family's living requisites.

Are prices really down or on a downward trend? We have not noticed that they are. Go to the hotels and restaurants and see if prices are much lower. Yes, you can get meals for less, if you can get along with less, which gives the proprietor more cash for a smaller portion of food. The small plate lunch for 35 cents instead of the regu-

lar dinner for 50 cents gives the one who serves you a higher rate for the small quantity you get and you save 15 cents, if you are not hungry; but if you are not hungry, why eat at all; hence you save the 35 cents. The same policy is being carried out throughout the country in nearly everything that is being sold to the common consumer.

The chain stores are especially practicing this method of giving you a little less for a little less, and if we continue to let them fool us in this way we will soon be buying nothing for a nickel because it is low priced. Someone is getting the large profits out of the farmers' products. The grower is getting very low prices and the consumer is paying very high prices. Where goes and what becomes of the difference? Who gets it? We know who pays the difference at any rate. The people whose needs are greatest, the working people, mainly. We do not see any justifiable reason why we have to pay this penalty at a time when employment is taken from us, or at the best when wages are cut and sliced to almost a vanishing point. Brother, can you spare a cent?

If we must have low wages, then the cleaver must be applied to all the things that wages are to buy for the worker.

If a uniform cutting of prices in all lines, without discrimination, is practiced, then all can gradually be adjusted to the new condition of affairs, but as long as there is such a great difference between the prices that the producer gets for his products and the price the consumer pays, honest effort will be discouraged and graft will increase to the extent that the rich will grow richer while the poor will become poorer.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

It must be evident to any one reading the article, "Trailing the Kings of Finance to Their Lair," in the February issue of the JOURNAL, why wage cuts are so universal throughout this nation. Senator Norris stated recently that 24 banks held 6,250 directorships in other corporations. Is it any wonder when a banker announces that there should be wage reductions that this is tantamount to actual wage cuts? Now one can easily see why there are wage reductions despite the objections of the officials of many of our leading corporations. Which brings to my mind the thought that as long as the bankers can continue to make money out of the depression, just so long will we have Old Man Depression with us. I am hoping that President Roosevelt will do something to change my mind.

St. Paul is in the midst of a campaign to put idle dollars to work. It is called the "Mayors' Emergency Work Committee," and was sponsored by our union labor mayor, William Mahoney. The campaign is planned as a whole-hearted intensive community effort to obtain from every property owner a pledge to do two things which will benefit him and the entire community; improve and repair the home and factory, store building or grounds; exercise normal purchasing power and buy articles needed and wanted. Two thousand volunteer workers are in the field with pledge cards canvassing every block in the city.

"The St. Paul Plan," is predicated on the proposition that a dollar invested in improvements will provide employment. Thousands now depending on charity will be made self-supporting. There is no commercialism in the plan, nor are lists of names or pledges made available for contractors or merchants.

The plan has been tried and found worthy in other cities and has the endorsement of every trade, civic and improvement organiza-

tion in St. Paul. Rochester, N. Y., pledged \$6,000,000 worth of work in such a campaign, and Portland, Oreg., has turned \$10,000,000 into the ordinary channels of business in six months by this plan while Philadelphia pledged \$20,000,000 worth of work. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of work was pledged the first day in St. Paul.

After 15 years of noble experimenting, the Congress of the United States has thrown the eighteenth amendment back into the laps of the people. I hope it won't take that long for the public to decide whether or not our Congress was justified in doing so.

Our Farmer-Labor Governor, Floyd B. Olson, has submitted a bill to the state legislature providing for unemployment insurance. The cost is to be borne by the employer as a necessary expense of business operation. The law is to provide for an assessment of 3 or 4 per cent upon the pay roll of employees with proper exemptions as to farm laborers, domestics and others. One of our daily newspapers is bitterly opposed to the bill and has listed the names of Senators who are also opposed to its adoption on the front page of its paper as members of the honor roll.

The fifth annual "Union Industrial Exposition," staged by the union label committee of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, was brought to a close February 18, with an address by Governor Olson. It ran for four days and was by far the most successful of any of the previous shows. The public was admitted free and the attendance was conservatively estimated at 30,000 people. The show was open in the evenings only and entertainment was of the highest calibre.

Every available space in the Armory was occupied by large and brilliant booths in which were displayed the products of organized labor. The industrial show was intended to spread the gospel of trade unionism and its ultimate relation to the American standard of living. The thousands who visited this exposition have gained a clearer insight into the program and idealism of organized labor. They left with the conviction that trade unionism is unselfish in its devotion to homely, American principles. They have a realization that the common commodities which bear the union label are of a higher grade, quality and workmanship, and that they are just as economical as the products produced under slave-wage conditions. That was the purpose of this, "Union Industrial Show."

There were a number of good points in Brother Waple's article in the February issue, relative to holding the next convention as scheduled but I have all the confidence in the world in President Broach and the rest of the International Officers and am willing to be guided by their sound advice.

What, may I ask, of the members of my own local union and also of the other members of the I. B. E. W., are we as individuals doing to carry on in spite of the obstacles confronting us? Are we thinking of ourselves as individuals or are our thoughts on the preservation of our organization as a whole? Do we jump at the opportunity to help some plan or idea that may be offered to relieve our local's situation or do we receive these proposals with cynical minds? Are we all making honest and sincere effort to pay our dues? Brother Gaillac struck the right note when he stated the surface varnish has been scratched off many times from unionism, and the sub-structure has not always been good to look upon.

LAWRENCE DUFFY.

Continual cheerfulness is the sign of wisdom.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Right now the two most popular (and yet saddest) songs that have ever hit this village are, "If I Only Had a Five-cent Piece," and "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" due to the fact that two of our largest and oldest banks folded up last month with a third one "out on its feet" at the present writing. Aside from the huge monetary losses, the shattering of the confidence and trust reposed in those institutions, has been such a severe blow to the depositors and public at large that it will be many a year before the public will feel absolutely safe in trusting any of the present crop of bankers.

The dirt and crookedness that has come to light during the present investigations of the large New York banks has only strengthened my belief that when the banks started to fail a few years ago, the government should have taken the necessary steps to weed out the crooked officials responsible and given to them the proper punishment. And, according to my personal views, that proper punishment would be to line them up before the firing squad or even resort to the quaint old Chinese custom of beheading them. Had that been done, there is no doubt in my mind but what the surviving members of the banking fraternity would have been one heluva lot more careful of the money entrusted to their care and we would never have had the wholesale bank failures that have ruined so many millions of our citizens.

Understand me thoroughly, I am not preaching nor attempting to preach lynch-law, neither am I in favor of taking the laws into our own hands, but had those lousy rats been executed under the expert supervision of our government this country and its inhabitants would today be in a far better financial condition.

As is customary in times such as we are going through, there is a class of people who are using the closed banks to stall off their creditors by saying, "I can't pay it; I lost all my money in the banks," while the truth is, they never had a dime in any bank at any time in their rotten lives. All of which caused one of our local wits to remark, "S'funny, Atlantic's total population is only 66,000, yet 69,425 of 'em were depositors in the defunct institutions."

Here's a news flash that just came to me via the grape-vine and it no doubt will cause more than one old-time hiker to sit up and take notice, in fact it may make some of the departed ones turn over in their graves: Within the ranks of L. U. No. 210, there is a rising young wood-walker who has such a tender skin he can only wear the finest of silken B. V. D's, gayly colored silk pajamas, and who sports a portable typewriter on his week-end jaunts. (But which is it—week-end or week-end?) My informant also remarked that when he first saw "Kid-Silk" he (the grapeviner) didn't know whether to kiss him or sock him. How about it, "Shamoke"? Perhaps "Prez." Broach had that Brother in mind when he edited that little pamphlet on how the well-dressed electrical workers should act on the job.

There must be something seriously wrong over in France as she hasn't had a new cabinet for a couple of months. We could easily spare her a few dozen and never miss 'em.

I see where Cuba is having troubles of her own, so what with the Chicago brand of pineapples so plentiful down there and the rat-tatting of the sub-Thompsons, who cares to go down and run the danger of lead-poisoning with their drinks? Not me; I'll stick to the "chawklit sodys."

During the past few minutes, there has been the following lines of one of the cur-

rent melodies running through the old bean: "No more money in the bank, What to do about it? Let's put out the light and go to sleep."

Best wishes to yourself and "Kid" Charles. Anyone knowing his address will confer a great favor by sending it to me—Apt. 3, 101 So. Illinois Ave. Hasta luego.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

King Winter seems very reluctant to lessen his hold upon the west. In fact he became so severe a short time ago that most of the small lakes and ponds on our island were frozen over for a few days, and the number of people, from the youngest to the oldest, who stepped on the gas with skates was surprising. Brother Ira Smith gave an exhibition of real poetry in motion as he glided around so swiftly and gracefully on the steel blades that people gasped in amazement, but qualified their admiration by saying, "Oh, well, he comes from the prairies, and all the kids there are born with skates on!"

Work here is rather slack, most of the Brothers being on short time and some of them on no time at all.

The usual bunch still follow up the bowling. Brother Shorty Haines seems to be an authority on it. The other morning, before the line trucks pulled out, he gave a demonstration of the correct way in which a ball should be rolled. He stood on his right hind leg, wrapped his left around it, like ivy around an oak, and then, with a terrible look of agony on his face, went through the motion of delivery. That might be all right for Shorty, who is short, but, if that long-gear "Pride of Saskatchewan," Brother Sid Neville, ever got tangled up in a knot like that it might require medical aid to unstrangle him. By the way, Sid must surely be low scorer as he never passes any remarks on the game and he seems to lack his usual sunny smile.

The golfing gang report progress. Some of them are acquiring an accent. They'll be wearing monocles yet. But they won't wear them around the line room long on account of the rest of us having such jealous, nasty dispositions.

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Brother Nordstrant which followed what was thought to be a minor operation in the hospital at Nanaimo. His friends and relatives have our sincere sympathy.

On the evening of January 24, the auditing committee audited the books of the local and found them all correct but are sorry to note that the bank account is much lower than it should be on account of the heavy expense incurred trying to keep members in good standing who are out of work, and they recommend that the most rigid economy be practiced in the future to avoid disaster.

SHAPPIE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Though the depression is still with us and the end is not yet, nor even in sight, the spirit of gaiety, of fun, of merry-making still pervades the membership of Local No. 292, as demonstrated at the brilliant affair of their recent annual ball, which took place on the evening of Saturday, January 28.

Cataract Masonic Hall was brilliantly illuminated; the floor was in perfect condition; Carl Danielson's radio broadcasting orchestra was in attendance. The merry-makers began to arrive at about 8:30 and by 9 p. m. the dancing was in full swing.

At about 10:30 a recess was called for the grand drawing of the many beautiful and

useful prizes. At this drawing there were given out about 40 prizes of various types and values, such as boxes of fuse plugs, cartons of lamps, pound cans of coffee, boudoir lamps, electric curling-irons, electric clocks, bridge lamp, a ham, car heater, electric hot plate, etc., to the holders of the lucky numbers. The admission tickets were numbered serially, having the number printed at each end of the ticket and, upon presentation at the door, were torn in half; one half being retained at the door for the drawing and the other half being returned to the patron for use as a pass-out-check and as a chance in the drawing. The price of the tickets was 50 cents and this included everything as even the check-room service was free this year.

Immediately after the grand drawing the crowd, which by this time numbered about 300, was formed for the grand march, during which the favors of the evening were given out, consisting of paper hats, packages of confetti, etc., and from then on until midnight the ball room was the scene of one wild and gorgeous carnival of fun, frolic and delight.

The affair was given as a benefit ball for the local's unemployed members. The profits to be turned over to the relief committee. However, as the returns are not all in yet from the ticket sale, we are as yet uncertain as to how much of a financial success the affair will prove to be.

During such depressing times as the present, the diffusion of cheer and good-fellowship is a worthy recompense for a considerable expenditure of time and effort; and as a joy dispenser and a gloom eradicator the dance was all that could be desired. As a social success, in the language of polite society, "it was a wow," and it will linger long in the memory of the members of Local No. 292 and their friends as one of the bright spots of their recollection.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Editor:

It has been some time since I had a brain storm in evidence in the JOURNAL but about every so often I feel like contributing and nobody has requested me to stop it so—here 'tis.

In my leisure moments (weeks at a time) I get to reminiscing and comparing present conditions of the unions with those of 20 years ago. Right here I want to hand a bouquet to Duke Ferguson, one time organizer for Reed-Murphy. Do you old timers remember Ferg? He was, and I hope is, an organizer and salesman premier. When he organized a crowd of men they stayed organized. "Ferg" had the gift of installing and instilling a business system into a local and then following it up with a visit once a year or so to help or correct practices tending to the detriment of the local union. Would praise and spank with equal ease. I remember one time we pulled a snap judgment strike and tied up an exposition. "Ferg" blew into town and what he told the boys of L. U. No. 226 about getting back to work was nobody's business. After he got through telling us I believed him and still do. What I am driving at is, the I. B. E. W. needs men of this type with a definite program of reconstruction of union business to organize the remnants of our membership and make real working units of our local unions. Many of our members have been lost to our Brotherhood because of lax business methods and non-enforcement of the laws of the union. Respect for a law or regulation depends on the strict and unbiased enforcement of it. Because of my belief in this principle and fight to uphold it in local union meetings, I have gotten myself

well disliked at times but usually on sober second thought the Brothers see that I was only trying in my dumb way to work for the good of the organization. If your heart is right you can't do me a wrong. Think it over.

In my experience with labor unions of all crafts I find that the lack of standard simple business methods and safeguards being installed and explained to the membership with its penalties is the biggest cause of the failure of the local unions. One order of business in our unions is "receipts and expenses itemized." There seems to be no set rule or method for financial secretaries to make this important report. Also, there seems to be no rule or methods of auditing the books and making a report. The membership very often never knows the condition of the local and many never know the standing of their own card. Glaring examples of this laxness have come to my notice in the last few years. In one local I found no records had been kept for almost two years except the triplicate receipt. No treasurer's accounts, not even check stubs. To audit the books they took the triplicate receipts and added the amounts, then the cancelled checks and their amounts, and if the balance agreed with the bank statement it was fine, but if it did not—well then that was something else yet, and not much way to run it down. The auditing committee's report usually was the oral statement that the books were o. k. If a member pays the financial secretary some money, he should get a receipt on the proper receipt form and if the treasurer pays out any money it should be by check in regular form.

In sorting out old papers found in an old desk, to be placed in a new desk, I found a note for \$50 that had never been paid and it was so old that only one or two members remembered about it. It was such methods as this that cost the local between \$250 and \$300 when the financial secretary died a few years ago. This was enough to pay the per capita tax for the entire membership for a year. Another local has enough money on its books as loans, made when times were good and not collected, to pay their per capita tax for a year and one-half. Brothers, I bring these points up, not as criticisms, but as mistakes we have made in the past and which we should build against now in this period of reconstruction. Just as the revision committee put teeth and strength in our constitution, we need teeth and strength in our local union business methods. We need auditors to drop in any time and check up on our local unions, instead of organizers coming in to take up the charter after the membership is all in arrears and some dropped by the I. O. and none of the members knowing the conditions. Such was an actual fact in one local and the men really wanted a local there. This was shown by the quick and loyal rally they made when they understood how things were. Is it cheaper to organize and reorganize than to keep organized? Don't we realize that when we go in arrears we lose \$1,000 worth of insurance and it takes five long years to build it up again? Five years continuous good standing means so many things we should guard it zealously and give every Brother all the help we can to keep that standing. The more whisksers on a card the more respect it commands and the greater the effort should be to keep it up.

We have a new postoffice going up here and it is like the most of the federal building program going on for the last two years. It has done very little good for the workers of this community and has stirred up more ill-will than any one building in town. The only local concern I know of that has a contract is the Texarkana Electric Co. A local

firm did get out the plans. Brother C. C. Fricks, our president, is in charge and has the job well in hand. The job moves so slowly that it does not keep the members of the shop busy half time. [Editor's note: A picture of this building will be published in the April JOURNAL.]

There are some unique features about this building. It is built on the state line between Texas and Arkansas. A fire wall on the state line separates the federal offices and court rooms of each state, which are on the upper floors, the postoffice occupying the first floor and basement and serving the two cities. An elevator on each side of the building serves the upper floors. A little triangular part formed by the intersection of two streets with a monument to the confederate soldiers of Texas in it, is across the street and on the Texas side of the line. This makes a beautiful setting and can be seen to good advantage from the new \$1,500,000 union station which faces the postoffice four blocks away across the business section of the twin cities.

Work generally is very scarce around here but in some industries business is showing a little life. As a sergeant in Mr. Hoover's army of unemployed doing work under the R. F. C. relief, I notice that quite a few men are not reporting lately and I find they are going to work at the old jobs. At one time there were four electricians from four different locals in my outfit. When I was trying to make it easy on a lad who had trouble handling his legs he told me a fall from a pole crippled him. I asked him if he packed a ticket and he went into his pocket and out comes a yellow receipt. Another lad seeing it sung out that he had one of those. That brought on more talk and two more showed up. So we found that about all crafts were represented in Hoover's army, cutting timber for the good of coming generations—which they will pay for in taxes. Isn't it a crime that craftsmen have to take work away from those less fortunate in ability, to keep from starving? A piece of poetry by Henry Van Dyke interested me recently. It is deep and full if you think of it a little:

"This is the gospel of labor,
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk,
For the Lord of love came down from above
To live with men who work.

"This is the rose that He planted,
Here in this thorn-cursed soil;
Heaven is blest with perfect rest,
But the blessing of earth is toil."

That should be a good place for me to sign off. If C. A. Jarboe should read this letter, how about a letter to let me know where and how you are? This doesn't bar others I know in the Brotherhood.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

There may be some readers of the January issue who missed reading Woman's Work on page 20. Those who did miss it be sure to read it now. And another heart that beats as one is Brother Frank Farrand, of Local Union No. 77, who mentions the Golden Calf in the same issue as yours truly. It is pleasing to know that so many of us are thinking seriously, carefully and shall I say practically. Each day brings new problems and it is only by being prepared, fully equipped is a better expression, that we can solve what is ahead. From time to time copies of new agreements reach me from all other parts of the country, nevertheless always very cheery, in fact among my most cherished mail, and

why? Because they have written all over them co-operation and the seal of good faith between employers and the union. Yes, indeed, I take off my hat to the employer who is willing to put his name to an agreement with the union. Especially the one who willingly does so. This no doubt appeals to me more than to those who are accustomed to it because in a union hating territory one is so depressed at every move the local may make. You know when the employer goes hand in hand with you it is something, but when they are against you and, worse still, not openly, boys, that also is something.

Looking over the list of locals we find that the Green Mountain State (Vermont) is the only state without a local. Let's hope there are some I. B. E. W. members there. Of course, Alaska has none, but that's a mighty cold place for our fellows. We also notice that the provinces of Canada all have locals, except Prince Edward Island. Brother Ingles used to say, some years ago, that this country had magnificent distances. Of course, a great deal rests with the locality or the men in it. And what we have looked for, as many do, is some inspiration to help boost the local enthusiasts. Many places have that inspiration because of former achievements, but these small locals are just like a bird in a cage, no liberty and a miserable outlook.

The Copyist has a review of past doings of the Brotherhood which I will leave you all to read for yourselves, which is well worth your while. And well do I remember those days and before that. An amusing thought comes into my mind when thinking of those days. It is this, the treasurer was invariably supposed to have skipped with the money—the so-and-so. As near as I ever found out there was precious little to skip with, as dues were, shall I say, low, or lower than that.

The other evening while listening to the Lincoln Day dinner in New York City, at which the President was present, one speaker—I think it was the chairman—told the following: He said, 28,000,000 people did not vote at all; 21,000,000 voted for the new government, and 16,000,000 voted for the present one. Then he told a story which interested me, so will pass it on. It seems there were two men arguing as to which was the oldest profession. Said one: "The engineer is the oldest, because in the book of Genesis it says, 'In the beginning the water was separated from the land,' proving the presence of the engineer." "Oh," said the other, "I can go back before that. The politician is the oldest because it says long before the passage you quoted that in the beginning was chaos." The whole audience enjoyed the joke which is a good one.

While reading further into the technocracy figures, a slogan pushed itself up, clear out of the page—"Thousands now living will never work." The tragedy of it, when all this efficiency in the handling and making of things could have been put to better use other than a gold basis.

It was good to read Brother Ingles' article on page 64, February issue, and very true that the wage scale will be very much affected by these low wages. But what can the men do? Another splendid news item in the February issue is on page 86, Local No. 1037. Brothers, I have read this letter several times, so cheered by the occasion, and our best wishes go to Brother Masters for many happy days and may he live forever. I never heard of another Brother reaching the honor roll in Canada and this, no doubt, is what is so impressive. To those who do not value their good standing, let this be an example to you. I don't care

to think of being old and dependent on anybody and to me the thought of building and maintaining the pension fund for our independence when we are older is a glorious duty. My thoughts go back to Brother Edward Evans; may his rest be blessed, when he told at the Seattle convention how a pension scheme would be better than the idea of a home for our older Brothers. Personally I had thought about a home. But right there changed my mind and glad to. Yes, that was a wonderful thought and our best wishes to all who reach that well-earned goal.

Brother Wade Sutton, of Local No. 323, raises the question about our organization taking hold of the, shall I say new fields of electrical work? He mentions the sound equipment. There was an agreement with the Sound Systems, Inc., at one time due to the good work of the International Office, but as far as our men getting near it, all they got in most cases was the exterior. In our jurisdiction we had it slipped over us good and plenty, and all the time the stage hand organization (which is 100 per cent here) seemed to let it go to whoever it was put in. Certainly none of our members got a show. How the other places have fared in this regard maybe we will find out. I do know that one of the stage hands' union did the work for one of the theatres in a town near here. What is and has been needed for a long time is far more co-operation between the various unions. Such things as an ex-member of the electricians' union working as a carpenter, while the union carpenter walks the street, and other men who never carried a card in any union working as electricians, steamfitters and other trades under the indifferent eyes of the union carpenters on the same job, all goes to expose our weakness, not only individually but collectively. So, while we are not working maybe we can figure it out how to proceed when good times come around again.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

Once there was the king, the nobility, the clergy and the people. The king pursued happiness, by devious ways, where it is not to be found. Often he was the most unfortunate of all.

The nobles ate dirt at his hands. They were afflicted by an inferiority complex which compelled them to try to shine brilliantly to justify their existence. That can not be done unless a fellow does something positive.

The parasitical clergy's behavior could be described by the verses of Edmond Rostand: "Dejeuner chaque jour d'un crapaud? Avoir un vente use par la marche, une peau qui plus vite, a l'endroit, des genoux, devient sale? Executer des tours de souplesse dorsale? Non merci." Cyrano, being a man, could not do that.

The people were "taillable et corveable a merci" or, in the king's English—had to work and pay taxes at will or discretion of their trinity of masters. That will was exacting enough. Discretion? There was none.

Final chapter: Royalty was killed everywhere. In some places we killed the king, too. Nobility was dispossessed. We hung some nobles from the street lanterns. The clergy had its poison fangs removed and was left to crawl. It was time for a new deal.

We established money—its "gentlemen in waiting," the politicians—the people. That was a new era. Happiness had come for all!

We named money "cold cash" and made a mistake. It inspired adoration. We committed perjury, murder, prostitution, to

serve it. It kept its independence and enslaved us. It became omnipresent. The men who ever did anything worth while had, as a first step, to remove all thoughts of money from their minds. When they weakened and succumbed to the guiles of gold their talents disappeared. It made men grab each other by the throat in a fit of "rugged individualism." It turned them into a ragged community and laughed. Cold cash. Hey!

The gentlemen in waiting—they serve their master, who rewards nobody. They have to run here and there in great haste to obey its whims. Afflicted by the same inferiority complex they stage great empty shows, making a bid for lots of publicity. Striving vainly to discover a reason for their being here at all, buying lots of "whoopee" only to discover that too much pleasure is worse than none at all. They die in despair and misery.

The politicians—to describe their behavior I will try to translate Rostand (as referred to in the third paragraph)—with a lot of apologies:

"To eat a toad every day for breakfast? To have a belly worn out by the walk? A skin that gets dirty quicker in the region of the knees? To perform antics that dislocate the back? No thank you. A man cannot do that."

The people are worked and taxed at will but without discretion. A lot of us are working very hard at being unemployed. Some are doing three men's work each, and are afraid to lose their job. We all need a number of things and want an unlimited quantity of other things. We have the factories, we have the raw substances, we have the skill, too.

Why are we idle? We have not found our manhood yet. We spend our time wishing for somebody to do something, some place. We blame the blokes we have pushed on the top and wish we were in their place.

There is in this burg a workshop where they cut up dead cows. The lucky fellows who still have jobs work there, getting \$9 per week. When they try to convert that into commodities there is about \$4.50 or more going to pay taxes, sales taxes, by taxes, income taxes, and just taxes. Sixty per cent of what is left is the middle men's honest profit, so their wages are about \$1.50 to \$2 a week. The politicians are remedying the situation by switching on more taxes. The man who works pays them all.

What are we using the tax money for? Shh—do not be impertinent!

Now there is an opinion that we ought to cut our wages, to compete with the non-union fellow. Well, in this locality non-union guys are working for 25 cents an hour. So let us cut down to 20 cents. Non-union man comes down to 10 cents. What the hell!

But there is plenty, plenty for everyone—if we were together.

We could accomplish all there is to be done and use our spare time as leisure. Nobody would be in want. If we were together. We could write the new chapter of this story and make a masterpiece. So far it represents the progress of our race this last 2,000 years—back where we started. We could write a story such as never has been written—but there must be no discordance. We could abolish the people as a class and re-establish it as an institution. Let us not bother about the others. They are just useless appendages—they are drying up and falling by the way side even now.

RENE LAMBERT.

The worst figure I have ever seen of unemployment on the outside does not compare with prison unemployment.—Sanford Bates, U. S. Department of Justice.

L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

These beautiful tropical days are coming and going with everybody wasting time waiting for the other person to put his shoulder to the wheel and push things onward. Those mansions lying across Lake Worth in Palm Beach—so many of them need the touch of the electrician and other tradesmen, however, in too many cases the butler and chauffeur patch things up instead.

President-elect Roosevelt passed through West Palm Beach last week just after all those bullets missed him in Miami.

A few days ago I heard Commander Evangeline Booth lecture on the beginning of the Salvation Army. She is a wonderful woman and a splendid speaker. I was quite interested in her audience—it consisted of people from all walks of life, the plutocrat, the middle class and the pauper.

I have been rebuilding my little home three miles west of town and it is quiet and restful out here after trying to please the discontented public. The power company ran a high line out here that caused me all kinds of trouble with my radio. I put the aerial and the ground out in the field and use a Kolster Rejctostat and lead cable to couple it to the set. That surely did the trick—the reception is perfect now.

I wish a law would be passed limiting advertising in 15-minute radio programs to one minute. Some of them advertise 14 minutes and entertain one minute.

In conclusion let me urge all to buy products that are produced in our own town or county—or at least be sure that it is American made. WADE SUTTON.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled;
Heavy to get and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mold—
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Good or bad a thousand-fold!—Hood.

Like moles grovelling in the muck and darkness, men spend their lives, toiling and slaving, to wrest from the bowels of the earth a yellow metal that seemingly is the very babbitt of the earth's axis.

And after it is gotten, with all the hardship and sacrifice and wasted life; with all the tragedy and crime and wantonness, what then?

The now precious yellow metal is rushed across a continent, perhaps over the seven seas, royally guarded at every turn, till the very gates of the holy of holies of this anti-Christ is reached, when it is ceremoniously reburied in the deep underground vaults of a royal mint or a so-called "national" bank.

What a waste, what a colossal waste of time and energy, does this golden master exact of its slaves! Over and over again is its worth spent in its service. Guards night and day, year in and year out; mammoth temples erected for its safe keeping, and what elaborate precautions are taken when it makes pilgrimages from one underground cavern to another.

What real value has it?

What indispensable service does it render to mankind?

If all the gold were destroyed overnight, would we be any worse off?

We laugh at the poor, ignorant savage; sleek, fat, and well satisfied with life; bartering away his gold for the cheap gee-gaws of the white man. Perhaps he, too, would laugh at the poor white man, letting his grain rot in the fields (thousands of acres up here), while men, women and children in our cities pilfer the garbage cans in search of a crust of bread. Our elevators bursting with grain and the people crying for bread while they stand like the muzzled ox on the threshing floor, knee deep in corn.

How much longer will we be slaves to the golden calf and its high priests, the bankers?

Till the proletariat gets enough intelligence to overthrow the system?

It seems hopeless at times for the working class to ever get enough intelligence to emancipate itself. Hear them now chanting, parrot-like, to the promptings of the high priests. "We want our beer." "Inflate the dollar!" "Buy British (American)!"

But another class, the "petite bourgeois" may yet tip over the apple cart. Having forced the proletariat into the bread line the high priests of the golden calf are starting to double cross their friends. The Michigan bank holiday is not exactly a revel for the depositors, though the banks seem to have protected the bond and share holders 100 per cent.

* * *

Local news: Calgary is still holding out on the exchange racketeers. Those patriots

Thus Far, and No Farther

By S. A. ANDERSEN, L. U. No. 697

We as organized labor represent a certain force or power in this world. The stronger or more closely knit and organized we are, the more force do we represent. The world now as ever recognizes force. Leadership in control of this force will be listened to in direct ratio to the strength of this force.

If at this time a message went forth, from the head of the American Federation of Labor—and concurred in by our various national and international heads—that from now on we will take no more reductions, and with our backs to the wall will fight it out on this line—it would strengthen the morale and backbone of the local unions. They would know that the resistance now was universal over this country. No more horse trading—no more following suit—we all stand pat.

I think it would even be welcomed by our "best minds" and might well be the start of a gradual rise in prices. At least the price would be stabilized.

There is no use denying we are weaker in manpower and resources than we used to be. We are not getting any stronger as time goes on—not at this rate. While we still have the strength, let us elect to fight it out and set the example now, before it is too late.

(?) who shipped their bonds to New York and demand payment in New York funds have been told to "come and get it" by our mayor.

One of our Brothers—Brother V. Glazier—would like the printer to run off another copy of the JOURNAL for his benefit and send it to 314 6th Street, N. W., Calgary. He has been a loyal member for years and never yet received a JOURNAL. Sure, we have written about it, Vern, but perhaps this form of prayer will be answered.

PRESS SECRETARY.

[Editor's note: This is being taken care of.]

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Following the advice of William Green over a year ago, members of L. U. No. 349 began fitting themselves for employment in other lines of endeavor, with the result that at the present time many of our members are making a living outside of the trade, thereby increasing the chances of less fortunate Brothers getting in a day's work at the trade now and then. These Brothers who have gained outside employment are able to pay their dues and help keep the local intact and on the right side of the ledger. Some of the new vocations of our members are farming, fishing, caretaking, inventions, etc.

The old order of sitting around the union hall, cussing and discussing everyone in general, breeds contempt and discontent. These "bull" sessions usually consist of "panning" all of the local's officers and the business agent in particular. The accused person or persons is usually "on the spot" and is not given the opportunity to defend himself against the bitter criticism and oftentimes malicious and untrue statements. Mountains are made of mole-hills and exaggeration usually prevails. Realizing the evils of this practice, we have tried to discourage it and have had remarkable co-operation from our members during these trying times.

We note with pride that our former member, Brother Ed. Garmatz, is somewhat of a big-shot politician in Baltimore. We also boast of a big-shot in local politics—L. W. S. Cosens—and, incidentally, this Brother is a former sparring partner of Garmatz when Garmatz had his training camp in Miami. They are both fashionable Beau Brummels and should be a "natural" in the next world's champion pillow fight.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Tomorrow is Washington's birthday. Jim Gitchell and I were planning to celebrate it in a fitting manner. He wanted to go to a night club, but when I told him that on the morrow the Waldorf Lunch was serving a pork chop with mashed potatoes, squash and spinach, all for 15 cents, our mind was made up. Out of a dollar we would save 85 cents if we had the dollar. We decided to take advantage of this as next year we might be up against it.

Why are so many depowered men committing suicide? It's because they've always had their food served on plates, missing the joy of standing in front of a grease joint and inhaling the aroma of hot dogs and grid-dle cakes coming from within, and then to imagine them under one's belt. Jim ate so much this way that he got the gout and had to go on a diet. Now he is allowed to look only in dairy windows. Every one in our local isn't inhaling their food. The other fellow that's working is swinging some pretty big jobs all alone, and if he continues we'll be eating out of his garbage can.

I saw Henry Ryan in a lunch room one day. I counted four doughnuts in his throat. He looked like a python eating rabbits; "Hen" must have got paid for that one out-let he put in. He dug a cesspool. He says this depression is only newspaper talk; his suggestion that locals help each other, was good. The plan is to have a local in Florida send us a carload of bananas and pineapples and we could send them a carload of snowballs and a cook book.

I guess the contractors in our town expect another war. They are folding up one by one and retiring to their cellars. They want to look out or they'll get enmeshed by the spiders. I saw by the papers where a daddy long legs held a reptile until its demise. They won't get Burt Marshall though. He's too fast for them. When he goes down the street everyone looks to see where the fire is. I walk fast myself; everyone is a sheriff to me until proven otherwise.

Gus Sorberg is building a new house. He let the plumbing out to Jim Gitchell, the lathing to Jim Gitchell, and Jim Gitchell will do the painting and electric work.

Now, Mr. Editor, I must bring my treatise on technocracy to a close with a suggestion made to me by Hinkey Dolan. He suggests that on meeting nights we have a few of those stepladders that have steps on both sides, so that the Brothers could dash up one side and down the other. This would take their minds from the gas pipe, rope and gats. A prize of a hatful of knobs and tubes would add zest to the contest. It would break the depression circle of thought, and let them get a night's sleep. Hinkey's suggestion to give them a piece of B. X. to get a little overtime while sleeping, might end in disaster. They might strangle the wife in their sleep and that would be a calamity.

EENY QUIMBY.

L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Editor:

Well, another month has rolled around and I haven't anything of interest to write about as things are still very slow here. We have only two or three men working part time, the others are on the bricks and Brother "Hard Rock" Johnnie Rivers' perpetual frown has grown considerably darker lately.

The sales tax question is up before our state legislature and a committee from the City Federation of Trades has requested a hearing which has been granted (results unknown). The state has floated a loan from the R. F. C. to aid the unemployed and have given quite a few of the neediest some work which has helped some. A man can make at least a dollar a day on this work, all of which goes to prove—that prosperity is just around the corner.

Our business manager reports that his farming activities are becoming more and more pressing as spring advances and he fears that soon we will have to mark him off the pool room roll altogether. We will sure miss you, Oscar, but keep the home plows going. Since the U. S. Government has returned the prohibition question back to the states our little financial secretary can be seen daily going to and from the state Capitol muttering something about good beer. We know what you have in mind, Bobbie, you wicked, wicked man; but here's hoping.

C. T. GARTMAN.

The core of the whole issue in recovery is to get adequate purchasing power in the hands of the masses. All other items are trivial and almost irrelevant.—Harry Elmer Barnes, in New York World Telegram.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

This being a short month, and the writer being short of news—as the railway situation is marking time as far as we are concerned—this epistle will be brief.

Actually the representatives of both the railways and the men are now conferring or have conferred, and the outcome will be common knowledge I expect during March, which month ends the financial year.

Until word in concrete form is submitted to us via our recording secretary at a regular meeting it would be unwise to make any prophesy.

In my last letter I mentioned a possible addition to our membership, this materialized, and a further addition is anticipated next month (March). Now this is real news, and shows that this local is not only alive, but very wide awake, and does credit to the responsible officer handling the applications, and to the prestige of L. U. No. 409, I. B. E. W., as well.

There are still a few who see only the black side of the cloud, and no amount of persuasion can make them see anything else.

All locals have these misguided souls who think wage agreements, etc., are a gift direct from Providence, therefore, they reason, why pay dues when one can get these benefits for nothing?

The silver lining of the cloud is apparent when persuasion by the one, and common sense by the other swells the membership. This is real news.

R. J. GANT.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Since time immemorial the primary purpose of war has been to seize the enemy's possessions and deny them their use. (Quoting recent Sunday Times article.) If this be so then a comparatively small group of people have so arranged the world's finances as to constitute a virtual seizure of the general public's purchasing power, some three years ago, since then they have been busily engaged in sacking a defenseless public and have successfully resisted all the public's efforts to regain its lost wealth, thereby setting themselves up as public enemies.

If the masses could arise, declare this group public enemies and punish them as such, what a lot better world this would become. We live in hopes.

During February unemployment relief took a big spurt with the arrival of an R. F. C. loan to Los Angeles county of \$1,770,000, some 400 additional men being given their allotted time in the Pasadena area alone. By public election it was voted to take \$200,000 of the light department's funds for relief work other than heavy labor to be spent over a period of months, other funds for this work being exhausted. All legal obstacles having been set aside, Los Angeles county is now in a position to go ahead with dam No. 1 in San Gabriel Canyon, latest advices being that 1,000 men will be at work on this project by the end of this year.

Organized labor in Los Angeles county lost their wage case against the Metropolitan Water District on technicalities, but plan to renew the fight for a standard wage upon being directly interested, that is having members at work on this job. Contracts for several tunnels have been let and material is now going out to them, power lines are being built, camps erected and this bigger than the Hoover Dam project getting under way at last.

Each month sees the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL better. This month's, February, truly points the way for economic recovery.

It shows a lot of study on the part of each contributor. L. U. No. 702 article by McGlasson nails the lie about machines displacing labor. Our quarrel is with those controlling the machines. Lee Carver's, L. U. No. 483, article on Buy America deserves credit. Some years ago the prune growers of the North Pacific States prospered in their trade with Belgium, which took large quantities of prunes and shipped glass in return till Andrew Mellon built a tariff wall. At the beginning of this year there were thousands of tons of prunes in storage and the growers broke. Just the same there has been a serious overproduction of foodstuffs under the profit system, much more being produced than could ever be used even in the most prosperous times. This is an economic waste which is bound to hit the producer in dull times. Technocracy or economic planning would do much to prevent such waste.

The enemies of public ownership have been busy here of late having restricted various municipal department activities under the guise of economy.

By the way, have you noticed how quickly the public enemies, or should I say powers that be, got busy and buried technocracy under a flood of denial? Hardly a newspaper or radio station dare speak of it. Are we going to let them get away with it? Pasadena labor is planning for public lectures on technocracy. That should be labor's policy, everywhere. The public must be educated in these matters and organized labor must do its part if we are to progress.

Speaking of progress, Pasadena's meat cutters have been successful in getting a closing ordinance through as a health measure, materially shortening their work day and week, at a time when other chain store employees were forced to work longer hours and seven days weekly. The ordinance calls for closing at 6 p. m. and no Sunday work. Has anyone ever heard of an electrical worker getting better working conditions as a health measure?

Well, I've been enriching the Southern California Edison Company long enough, so will sign off with the hope my ramblings reach the printer in time for the March JOURNAL.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

I was impressed very much with the slogan, Work and Win, of Local No. 528, and also the \$3,000,000 derived out of the workers' pockets, by the railroads. It is high time that we should call a halt to this incessant nagging of wage slashing, and let them know where we stand. This can be made possible, only by hard work with our executives, and helping one another. There is no need to go into detail as to the living conditions of the American mechanic, as his living is just about as low as can be made possible. It is a sad thing to me that the American capitalist can not get along with peace, and harmony, without trying to gouge everything out, which the nation actually depends on in time of war and conflict. Fellow worker, the time is here, that we hear the call to band together closer than ever before, to stand up for our rights, and demand protection in the way of living conditions, and the protection of our families from poverty. The very words, work and win, we should adopt universally, and band together that we build up one of the mightiest organizations in America today, so that when a depression threatens or a lull in business we can demand of the government, the same protection as the big business of to-

day are demanding protection, through the so-called Reconstruction Finance Corporation, from the government. Protection is what we have got to have. Yes, protection.

Now that we have just elected a new administration at Washington, we shall hope upon hope, that this new change will bring us a new spirit, and better times and conditions that we American mechanics have been deprived of, can be restored. We should resolve today, in all the locals throughout the country to band together more closely with our executives, to build a labor organization that will excel all. When we do this, we can demand recognition in the governmental affairs that will relieve the strain that we now have upon us, and have endured for some time. Brothers, we have been standing still and in the same old ruts too long. It is time now to do something. Brothers, remember the slogan, work and win, we should do all in our power in this new year of 1933 to co-operate and suggest to our executives and let them know that we are ready to push when the push is needed.

"THE SENTINEL".

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

(Continued from February)

The bureau of the census in its decennial enumeration collects the facts as to the "gainful occupations" of the people of the country and it classifies this information, presenting a separate statement for each industry and each division of the workers.

For example, it shows the number of workers engaged in agriculture, in forestry, in mining, in transportation, and so on. And it shows the number engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

The following table presents the census reports of the total number of persons gainfully employed in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country in the years indicated, together with the percentage of these numbers to the total population (the calculation) and the percentage of the total gainfully occupied in all industries and callings in the nation:

	Number engaged	Pct. of population	Pct. of all workers
1880	3,414,349	6.8	19.5
1890	5,091,669	8.1	21.5
1900	7,085,993	9.2	24.3
1910	10,628,731	11.5	27.8
1920	12,818,524	12.1	30.8
1930	14,317,535	11.6	28.9

It is to be seen that these figures prove not only a steady increase through the 50 years of the number engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, but also a steady increase in the ratio of the persons so engaged to the total population and their ratio to the total number of all workers, with the exception of 1930. This means that there were more persons engaged in these industries in proportion to the population, and more in proportion to those engaged in all other industries at the time each decennial census was taken, 1930 being the single exception in this unbroken growth.

That exception is easily explained. The years from 1915 to 1920 were abnormal years in many ways, but they were particularly so in the great increase of manufacturing which the world war caused in this country. Everyone old enough to remember the circumstances of the war will recall the tremendous stimulation that was given to factory production when the great manufacturing nations of Europe had virtually all their man and machine power employed in the service of war and the world had to depend

largely upon the United States for its supplies of manufactured products. American factories were worked day and night to meet the extraordinary demand which continued through 1920.

Indeed, the exports of manufactured products in 1920 were the greatest of that period and by far the greatest in our history. Necessarily employment in manufacturing and mechanical industries was swollen beyond all precedent and the figures for these years cannot be regarded as reliable indices of normal employment. For this reason they have no real bearing on the question here under consideration. Therefore, if we exclude them, as we must if we are to arrive at a correct judgment, and compare the returns for 1930 with those of 1910, we find that there were many more workers engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1930, both in proportion to population and in proportion to all workers, than there were in 1910. And this increase becomes more impressive when we recall the fact that the census of 1930 was taken six months after the beginning of the depression, when many thousands of workers in these industries had lost their jobs.

But the Bureau of Census provides another test. It takes a census of manufactures exclusively, at shorter intervals than the general census (every five years from 1899 to 1921, and every two years since 1921). The information collected in these censuses includes the number of wage-earners employed in the manufacturing establishments of the country, which it should be noted, is a more restricted classification than that of the manufacturing and mechanical industries covered in the decennial census, and the number of workers is accordingly smaller.

Because these censuses are not taken in the same years as the general census, the ratio of these wage-earners to population or to the total number of workers cannot be precisely determined. But they show none the less, the same trend of increase rather than decrease of workers in factories. In 1899 the number of wage-earners in manufacturing according to these census returns, was 4,712,763; in 1909, 6,615,046; in 1919, 9,041,311, and in 1929, 8,831,743. Thus it is to be seen that in 1929 the number of wage-earners was only 200,000 less than in the abnormal year of 1919, and over 3,200,000 more than in 1910. But here is another and convincing fact. The population from 1900 to 1930 increased 60 per cent; from 1899 to 1929 the number of factory wage workers increased 87 per cent, and the number of all persons engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as shown in the above table, increased over 100 per cent.

It seems clear from all of these figures, which are not estimates but the unimpeachable statistics of the census, that employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole has not been decreased by the machine, although if the machine has been destructive to employment anywhere it should be in these industries; that, on the contrary, up to the beginning of the depression, factory and mechanical employment had shown a steady and proportionate increase under all normal circumstances.

Now to show what the machine has done to create employment in recent years.

In the preceding, it has been shown that there is no foundation for the prevalent notion that the development of machinery is destructive to employment and that it is rapidly becoming a menace not only to our labor, but to our institutions. It has been shown that the ratio of general employment to population has been steadily maintained, and even increased during the past

half century. It has been that in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, cohere the evil effects of the machine should be most conspicuous if they exist, employment as a whole has constantly increased. It has been shown, in short, that up to the time of the world-wide collapse of business and industry in 1929 human labor in general was holding its own in association with the machine, and accordingly there is no reason to believe that it will not continue to hold its own when normal economic conditions are restored.

But it may properly be asked, how is all this to be reconciled with the facts apparent to everyone who has any connection with industry that new labor-saving machines are continually reducing the number of workers required for certain tasks? The answer is that while machines lessen employment in some directions they increase it in others, and that in the whole the increase is somewhat greater than the decrease. A few examples will suffice to prove this.

It is just 50 years ago that electricity began to be an important factor in industry. Since then it has developed one of the greatest and most potent industries the world has ever known, has made possible the invention of countless machines, and directly and indirectly has created new employment for millions of workers. Let anyone consider the innumerable electrical devices that now enter into every department of civilized life, the labor that is required to make and to market these machines, the workers that are needed in the thousands of electrical plants of various kinds, and in all the ramifications of this industry, and one can begin to perceive the endless opportunities for employment this industry has created and is still creating, opportunities that did not previously exist.

Within this century has been developed the machine which gives us our moving pictures. Our vast telephone system is virtually a product of this century. It was only 20 years ago that aviation came into existence. Radio is a development of the last 12 years. All of these have become great industries which have created new employment for many thousands of workers. And these are just a few of the more conspicuous of the great number of mechanical industries that have come into being in recent years, all of them creating new opportunities for human labor.

But perhaps the greatest employment maker of all is the automobile. Within the last 30 years it has made work for millions. In 1900 there were only a few thousand at work in automobile plants; in 1929 there were 427,459 employed in motor vehicle factories. But that is only a small part of the employment the automobile created. The factories for car bodies, tires and other accessories employed almost as many more. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce calculates that all factories, together with the employees of motor dealers, dealers in supplies, tires and accessories, garage and repair shops, and the professional chauffeurs and truck drivers, made up a total of 4,152,124 directly employed as a result of the automobile industry in 1930. Still that is not all.

The automobile industry is largely responsible for the great oil and gasoline industry, and for the enormous development of highways.

It is claimed that automobiles consume 85 per cent of the gasoline manufactured, and the refining and retailing of gasoline gives employment to some 400,000 persons. The construction of highways has made work for perhaps as many more not to speak of the

SPRING'S MESSAGE

By CARRIE M. WILEY, Hardy, Ark.

Dedicated to L. U. No. 602, Amarillo, Tex.

Let's get in tune with Nature's song,
She sings of spring the whole day long.
From out among the crocus beds,
Shy faces peep and nod their heads;
The crows come flying all around,
In careful search of new plowed ground;
Bold robins hop about the lawn,
In search of worms at early dawn;
Gay birds, up in the tree tops high,
Proclaim to all that spring is nigh.
Thus Nature, in her glad some way,
Reveals to all—'tis spring today!

So, Brother, if your luck's run bad,
And burdens great have made you sad,
And gloom has settled all around,
Just raise your eyes from off the ground.
A lesson take from Nature's page—
She's wiser far than any sage.
Cold winter's snow, with ice and sleet,
Cannot Dame Nature's way defeat;
She sends the warm spring sun and rain,
Her verdure green to grow again.
Each birdie builds her home anew,
Bright flowers bloom 'neath gentle dew.

So, Brother, if your heart's grown cold,
Beneath depression's icy hold,
Remember that it's Nature's way
To build anew from out decay.
Now let's all smile and all forget
The yesterdays full of regret.
With heads held high and steady hand,
We'll win out yet in this fair land.
Good times will surely come again,
The same as Nature's sun and rain.
Thus spring has come, the same old way—
It's up to us to save the day.

industries that have developed in consequence of highway construction, among which are the ubiquitous and countless hot-dog stands. At the least there were over 5,000,000 persons employed in 1930 as a direct or indirect result of this one machine, which came into existence but a little more than 30 years ago, and it is worth noting that this is more than 10 per cent of the entire total gainfully employed in the country, according to the census of that year.

Some machines reduce employment, other machines create employment. On the whole it appears evident that more employment is created than is destroyed by the machine. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this process has ceased or will cease.

New discoveries, new inventions, have not come to an end. More patents were issued in 1930 than in any preceding year. Fifty years ago no one could have imagined the existence of the innumerable things that are common today. Fifty years from now, no doubt, we shall have much that is at present inconceivable.

The machine is moving onward and it is always an instrument in the hands of man for his progress; never can it be his master.

In all that has been said in this series there is no wish to deny that there has been, is, and will be a problem of technological unemployment created by the machines that reduce employment. To the extent of this reduction they necessarily cause a shifting of dispossessed labor from one industry to some other. How to make these readjustments with the least possible loss of time and to the best advantage for the worker is a recognized problem that demands earnest consideration, but the extent and the social importance of such technological unemployment has been enormously exaggerated, as we believe we have clearly shown in this editorial which is here brought to a conclusion.

DAILY MCGLOSSON.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The "Buy American" movement seems to be gaining here, several local stores are displaying the signs "Made in America."

Are taxes too high?

If we are to consider wastes in government, the answer is yes, but if we pro rate income from taxes, the answer might be quite different.

We hear Citizen A telling the crowd all about it, he charges all public officials with graft and incompetence. Citizen B asks Citizen A by what right he complains and Citizen A shouts, "I am a taxpayer."

Now Citizen A is not well enough informed to know that he is indirectly taxed through his purchases; he thinks the revenue stamp on his cigarettes is put there to make smoking more difficult and the list of qualified voters shows that he has not paid his poll tax since Hector was a pup. He evades payment of personal property tax thus:

The deputy commissioner of revenue knocks at the door of Citizen A, announces the purpose of his visit and enters the house. Citizen A stands with his back against a closet door and waits that he couldn't get \$50 for everything in the house.

The deputy spies the electric refrigerator and asks its value. Citizen A says "that is only here on trial and I'm going to send it back." Hector (no longer a pup) walks across the room. The deputy asks "is that your dog?" and Citizen A says "Yes, but she has been unsexed."

The deputy after a final look about the room decides there is not sufficient property to make a declaration worth while and departs, whereupon Citizen A goes out to make the final payment on the electric refrigerator, Citizen A opens the aforementioned closet door and brings forth the radio, vacuum-cleaner, sewing machine and her chest of silver while poor old unsexed Hector goes to the garage to attend the wants of her latest litter.

The deputy commissioner of revenue knocks at the door of Citizen B and is admitted. Citizen B acknowledges the ownership of considerable personal property and in due time receives a bill for taxes. Citizen B feeling it to be his duty to support his share of the burden of government, pays his taxes.

The deputy now knocks at the door of Citizen C, but receiving no response decides that no one is at home, leaves a declaration blank in the mail box and proceeds to the home of Citizen D. Citizen D rudely interrupted in the act of admiring the new dining room suite which she purchased yesterday, stands in the doorway and informs the deputy that the house is rented fully furnished and that she possesses no personal property. During this conversation Citizen C furtively removes a declaration from her mail box and deposits the blank in the furnace.

That night the A's, B's, C's, and D's gather for a discussion on taxes and Citizen B was presented with a ripe, red, raspberry in recognition of his performance of his civic duties.

Yes, indeed! taxes are too high.

Last week in Norfolk only 70 men reported for work on projects financed by R. F. C. funds. Can it be that Norfolk's unemployed have dwindled to 70?

Do you inhale?

SAUVAN.

The depression has thrown a lot of jobless men on the road. They're destroying the reputation of hoboism.—Jack McBride, *Liberal Science Institute (hobo college)*.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Employment conditions in the New York region remain unchanged and all those who are sensible, realize that they must "stick by" the organization in order to hold as far as possible the working conditions and wages now in effect; as it is very difficult to obtain any better conditions at the present time.

In the interests of organization this local union gave a "hot dog and refreshment spread" for the membership at the regular meeting held February 10, last; and Brother McCullough was "master of ceremonies." Brothers Greene, McCullough and I. R. Westgard discussed the organizing of the "no bills," and five new applications were reported from Harmon. A number of "juicy" stories were told, and many of the members after eating many "dogs" and drinking much "refreshment" went home barking from both ends.

The membership contributed \$40 to be sent to Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, of Detroit, to help support his Sunday afternoon broadcasts in the interests of the workers of the nation and labor. The broadcasts by this most able advocate of the interests of the "common" people as against the "preferred" people can be heard over the radio every Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. by tuning in on WOR.

The industrial, banking, and political leadership of this country has proved its incompetence to solve the problems confronting the U. S., and we all are looking forward to a "new deal," which under no conditions can be any worse than that which we have already experienced. Bradstreet's credit agency reports no precedent for conditions now existent in this country; a condition with millions on the bread lines in the midst of plenty; a condition of a few people who possess everything, and tens of millions who have little or nothing; with no definite hope in sight, and all hands just drifting. These conditions cannot continue, and means must be found to reestablish employment, which will in turn reestablish purchasing power and consumption of all kinds of merchandise by the workers and their families.

President-elect Roosevelt and the new Congress will be left "holding the bag" of over a billion dollars in debts and the worst economic conditions which have ever existed in this country; but hope gleams over the horizon, when one remembers that all storms spend their force sooner or later; and that the longer they continue the weaker they become, until finally they are completely dissipated and clear weather returns. Therefore better conditions are to be expected sooner or later as we live in a world of constantly changing conditions.

Without trade unions for economic protection, what can you offer?

W. A. CRAFT.

L. U. NO. 902, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

At no time has the necessity for a greater understanding and appreciation of the advantages emanating from the wage workers from organization been greater and more urgent than at present. And never before has it been more necessary that a sentiment favorable to the trade unions should prevail. During the entire time of its existence, the trade union movement's loyal and enthusiastic supporters and advocates, who have defended its cause and to whose untiring efforts we owe the solidification and the permanency of our organizations of today, have not been as numerous as they should

be. These pioneers and their successors of later days have at all times unselfishly devoted their energies to the creation of a well disciplined army, of which it was hoped and expected that in time it would be strong enough to preserve and protect the interests and rights of the workers in every regard. To them we owe the successful development and progress of our movement, and had it not been for their untiring efforts and their loyalty to our cause in the past, our organizations would not have been able to make the advances of which they justly can be so proud today.

And even today we have quite a number of Brothers who have followed the footsteps of our pioneers, who are devoted to the organization with heart and soul and who are constantly trying to devise ways and means to help the organization onward. But their percentage is comparatively small when taken into consideration with the great mass of workers, who are still surrounded by the fetters of indifference and negligence. The number of the latter is quite alarming and is a big danger, especially when such indifference and negligence take hold of people who already are members of the organization, and as such ought to guard themselves against such harmful development.

We have not as yet arrived at a stage where we can rest on our laurels. Not for a single minute must we be satisfied with that which so far has been achieved. Although we all realize that great things have been accomplished for us by and through our organization, we must be constantly on the alert that these achievements may remain ours and that they may not be taken from us. The old adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," holds just as true today as ever.

DAVE HAYFORD.

L. U. NO. 1118, QUEBEC CITY, QUE.

Editor:

We keep on hearing and reading different expressions given by some of the world's famous men on the question of this depression. The most well known saying is, that good times are just "around the corner." Well, it is my honest belief, that if good times really are just "around the corner," then we must be living on a merry go round, because things are not any better here, nor does the aspect look any better for the near future. We members working on the railroads have to be mighty thankful to be working our 16 days a month these days, as outside the railroads, there is nothing doing around this burg.

Recently a film was shown at a local theatre entitled, "Technocracy." Your humble was there to see it, and came away believing that technocracy will sooner or later be the solution of the existing conditions today. This picture showed machinery in all its glory of its productions, etc., whilst the speaker explained in detail the conditions by which technocracy could be successfully used by man in this age, when human labor is being threatened by machine production. If this idea was to be written about, and given as much prominence in newspapers as is trouble about war debts, and the war in the far east, then the general public would be educated to an idea which is feasible, and which may be the only cure to the existing malady called for the want of a better name, depression.

Our general chairman, Brother McEwan, representing us on the C. N. R., seems to be very busy in Ottawa with other officers of Division No. 4; and we hope that their efforts to keep working standards going on as they are, or perhaps better, will be crowned with success.

Well, this is about all this time, except that I wish it were possible to change climatic conditions, with Brother C. Grimm of L. U. No. 349, of Miami, Fla.; we're getting snow, snow, snow, and then some.

Ah well, "beggars can't be choosers," so au revoir.

W. F. UWINS.

History of Unemployment Insurance

By International Officers, United Mine Workers of America

At the beginning of this century certain labor associations in Belgium were paying unemployment benefits. In 1902 the city of Ghent contributed to this relief fund, and the success of its operation led to its gradual expansion through the state. In 1907 the state itself provided an annual subsidy distributed among the communal associations; and in 1920 the entire system was organized on a national basis. This is known as the Ghent system and with some modifications is found a concurrent development in Denmark and Switzerland.

Compulsory unemployment insurance began with the British Act in 1911, which was first limited to certain industries. The post-war period witnessed a general extension of this compulsory insurance; and similar legislation was enacted in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Poland and other states. Upon the establishment of the Irish Free State the compulsory unemployment insurance was continued as part of its social economy. Other countries, as Norway, Spain, Holland, France, Finland, Czechoslovakia, and as we have noted, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland, created voluntary systems of insurance. Thus 18 countries have unemployment insurance systems in operation with approximately 34,000,000 workers covered by compulsory insurance and 3,000,000 covered by voluntary insurance.

In only one country of those adopting unemployment insurance has there been a surrender of it. This was Russia. But the operation of the system in some of the countries has been the subject of certain criticism. Take the British system: Its insurance reserves are created to carry a load of 6 per cent of unemployment. While this calculation was based on studies of previous experience, the Parliamentary Act of 1921 immediately began operating in a period of unwonted depression. Growing distress among the unemployed led to the relaxation of the standard benefits contemplated by the original law. In the belief that the extraordinary depression was only temporary, there was an "extension of benefits" to those who had exhausted their standard relief, and a relaxation of conditions for receiving relief. This has resulted in a deficit in the unemployment fund that reached \$500,000,000 September 1, 1931. This deficit has developed under a system directed not merely to unemployment insurance, but also to emergency relief. Senator Wagner, in his report of April 29, 1932, to the Senate Committee on Unemployment Insurance, has this to say:

"Certain factors, however, must be taken into consideration in measuring that debt. First, almost half of the amount of the debt, namely, \$225,000,000, represents the cost of administering for over 20 years an elaborate system of labor exchanges, an interest charge of over \$50,000,000 for funds borrowed from the government, and all other overhead of the insurance system. Second, it is a fair inference that a very large proportion of the debt represents not the cost of the insurance system, but of

the pure relief which was dispensed through the mechanism of the insurance system.

"It should be evident from the foregoing analysis that the British unemployment insurance system can not truthfully be called a 'dole.' Evidence in the hearings reveal that 82.5 per cent of all the benefit payments during the life of the insurance system were supplied from premium receipts and that only 17.5 per cent comprised extraordinary appropriations and loans.

"The so-called dole originally consisted of a free gift paid, not out of insurance funds, but entirely out of the state funds, to ex-service men and civilians for a period of 12 months during 1919 and 1920 to meet the special emergency of the transfer from war to peace conditions. It was entirely unrelated to the unemployment insurance system."

The operation of the German system has also been the subject of criticism. The first unemployment insurance law was enacted in Germany in 1927. It had three objectives: (1) Ordinary unemployment insurance; (2) extended unemployment benefits; (3) welfare support. The law has operated during a period of unprecedented depression, and it has been found necessary to increase the premiums from the total of 3 per cent of standard wages to 6½ per cent, and to increase the government subsidies. In considering the records of unemployment relief in both Germany and Great Britain the last few years, it must be kept in mind that their unemployment systems have had to carry the burden which has been met in the United States by organized charity and other forms of emergency relief.

The Irish Free State furnishes a better example of the operation of strict unemployment insurance. On its establishment in 1922 the Irish Free State took over the British system then in effect, and has kept the system free from demands for general relief. As a result the contribution to the fund, or premiums, have been reduced, and a respectable surplus has been built up.

None of the countries with unemployment insurance in operation would surrender the principle involved therein. An exhaustive review of public opinion abroad upon this economic adventure is set out in the admirable report of Senator Wagner above referred to.

Lack of Sunspots Injuring Radio Reception

A threat from the upper air against full enjoyment of radio during the coming winter is anticipated by Mr. O. H. Caldwell, former United States Radio Commissioner and now Editor of the New York City periodical *Electronics*. Throughout the country, Mr. Caldwell states, radio listeners are reporting poor reception of local broadcasting stations. The average distance of good service from such stations has decreased from the usual 150 miles to between 30 miles and 80 miles. There is frequent distortion of the radio wave, so that voices seem alternately throaty and nasal or may become altogether unintelligible. Music is similarly distorted, not by any fault of the broadcasting or receiving apparatus but by something that happens to the radio waves on their way between these two. Everything indicates, Mr. Caldwell believes, that the trouble is in the electrified stratum believed to exist high in the atmosphere and called the Heaviside Layer. This is acting, it appears, as too perfect a mirror for the radio waves, so that the part of the broadcast wave reflected back from the Heaviside Layer mixes with the

part received directly along the ground surface. This causes the distortion. Two years ago the Heaviside Layer was a less perfect mirror and did not cause this trouble. The change probably is due, Mr. Caldwell believes, to the recent decrease of sunspots, the changes of the sun's radiation during the sunspot cycle of 11 years being known to affect profoundly the character of the Heaviside Layer. If this is true the present injury to near-by radio reception may continue or even may grow worse until after the minimum of the sunspot cycle, not expected before 1934.

Markets in New Wiring

We are indebted to M. Rubenstein, Local Union No. 3, for the following important material from the New York Journal. This material has been prepared by the Good Housekeeping Institute:

"The electrical industry has been busy for us, developing many devices and appliances that will take the burden out of housekeeping, but the effectiveness with which these helps can be used depends largely on the adequacy of the house wiring. If you have a washing machine and do not have an outlet conveniently available, you may trip over the connecting cord or perhaps introduce a condition that is a fire hazard. If you have a vacuum cleaner and find that there is no outlet in the hall, so that the cord has to be connected first in one room and then in another in cleaning the hall carpet, you are put to an inconvenience that is unnecessary. If you light your living room with a number of portable lamps, and yet have makeshift connections to outlets that are too few for the size of the room, you have an unsightly condition that displeases you. If any of these conditions exist, or if you find when you plug in a toaster that the fuse blows because the circuit has too many other appliances or lights on it, then your wiring is inadequate. To be adequate, your wiring should meet your every need. You should have a place to use each of your appliances without inconvenience, and there should be outlets available for your lamps without the

necessity of stringing connecting cords all around the room.

"Fortunately, if you have inadequate wiring, the remedy is simple, and the expense not great. In modern wiring it is easy to run additional circuits and, in most cases, without the disturbance of floors or walls.

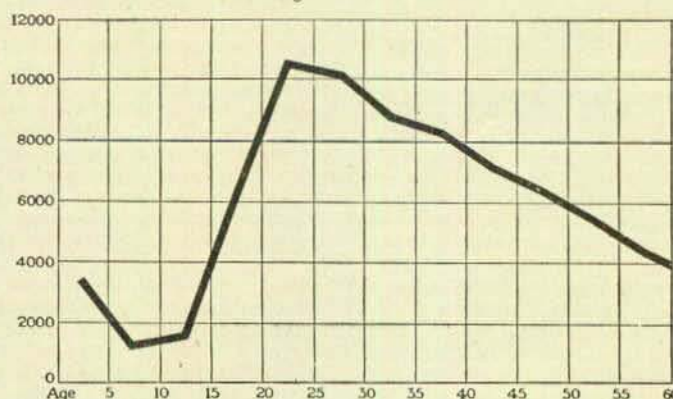
"Besides the provision of an ample number of convenience outlets to take care of portable lamps and such appliances as the vacuum cleaner and the floor polisher; special provision should be made for certain other types of equipment. The electric range requires heavier wires for its operation than are needed for ordinary convenience-outlet circuits. If you are building a new house, and are planning to use an electric range, have the special circuits installed when building, for the work can be done more cheaply then than later. If you are going to use electrical kitchen appliances and, of course, you will, in a new house, see that separate circuits of No. 10 gauge wire are provided to the kitchen to insure the most satisfactory operation. Don't forget outlets for your electric refrigerator, the electric clock, and a built-in or window type ventilating fan.

"In the laundry, separate circuits should be provided so that the ironer, the washing machine, and the smoothing iron can all be used at the same time if desired. If an electrically-heated clothes dryer is to be used, a special circuit of heavy wires will be required, as in the case of the electric range.

"Control of lighting circuits by switches at central locations is receiving more and more attention. We are making greater use of three-way switches so that lights can be turned on or off at different places; this saves steps. As a matter of protection in case of emergencies, some wiring systems are arranged so that from a central point in the house, usually the owner's bedroom, a single switch will light one light in each room of the house and floodlights to make the grounds around the house as light as day.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS ACCORDING TO FIVE YEAR AGE GROUPS

U. S. Registration Area—1930



"Everybody knows that the wiring in a house is protected to prevent fires as a result of putting too many lamps or appliances on one circuit or as the result of an accidental short circuit. Improvement has been made in the equipment used for this protection, and one of the new developments provides circuit breakers instead of the usual fuses. With these circuit breakers, if an overload occurs, the circuit is automatically opened to prevent the wires overheating, and then, when the cause of the trouble is removed, it is only necessary to flip a switch to restore the service on the circuit. There is no need to search for the circuit in trouble, because the circuit-breaker handle, when the breaker operates, takes a position which indicates immediately which circuit is in trouble. And, of course, there is no searching for new fuses to replace the blown ones!

"The connecting cords for lamps and appliances are a very important part of the wiring system, and they must be kept in good condition to avoid fire hazards and to keep appliances and lamps in service. One recent development that is of interest to consumers is the labeling of connecting cords which have met the requirements of the Underwriters' Laboratories. A little metal tag placed at regular intervals on the cord shows that it has been tested and found satisfactory. As a matter of protection to insure the use of good-quality connecting cords of any type, the consumer should look for this little label. Do not keep your connecting cords in use when they are frayed or damaged. Have them replaced as a matter of safety and good house-keeping.

"More attention, too, is being given to outdoor lighting, because we have commenced to realize that the grounds around the house need not be unusable after dark, but they may be made attractive and, in fact, have a night-time charm, which is distinctive and most pleasing. Waterproof outlets placed at strategic locations will facilitate lighting the grounds. A lighted house number or an illuminated sign at the entrance gate will aid the passing traveler or the expected guest.

"Many houses with detached garages have night hazards because there is no lighting between the garage and the house. This is an easy matter to remedy by means of a small flood light and a three-way switch in the garage and a similar switch in the house. With this equipment the light may be turned on at the garage and turned out at the house, or vice versa. And if you want a maximum of convenience for driving into the garage at night, the way can be lighted by a suitable switch on a convenient standard alongside the driveway, or the garage doors may be opened for you automatically by motor-driven equipment set in motion by a switch, or by the 'electric eye' photo electric cell responding to the beam from your headlights.

"So many interesting things can be done with electricity in and around the house that careful thought should be given to the wiring facilities to make

possible the things we would like to do. We are beginning to realize that besides the utility functions of electricity, there are many things it can be used for, not only to make our homes more comfortable, but more attractive and more modern."—*New York Journal*.

ONE OF OUR CALIFORNIA MEMBERS VIEWS TECHNOCRACY

(An Acrostic on Technocracy)

Some think technocracy an idea quite new.
Others know where it came from. Do you?
Can you deny that it "rings" sort of true?
It's the natural result of 1932.

And whether you like it or not, my friend,
Living insanely is nearing its end.
It makes little difference about the name,
Some changes are going to be made in the "game."

Marx "knew his onions," and Bellamy, too.

It may not be so new, but it looks nice in ink,
So long as it causes people to think.

"Coming events cast their shadows before,"
Oh, that may be true now as in days of yore.
Many's the time facts and truths have been told 'em,

It may be the "techs" can better unfold 'em.
Now for the allusion apropos these times—
Glance up and down 'long the front of these lines.

LABOR, DURING SLUMP, MOST PATIENT GROUP, SAYS CREDIT CONCERN

Of all groups labor has been the most patient in the face of three years of distress and should accordingly be rewarded through a permanent system for protecting labor against distress during periods of unemployment, says an editorial in the current issue of "Credit Where Credit Is Due" published by the Commercial Credit Company.

"Among all the groups of American citizens that have suffered courageously and in a loyal spirit during the last three years' ordeal the reward for patience and restraint it seems to us is overwhelmingly due to labor and the credit for labor's forbearance chiefly to the American Federation's statesmanlike leadership," the editorial states.

"In the face of wage reductions and unprecedented unemployment accompanied by want on the part of many and some acute suffering, strikes have been few and rioting almost unheard of. The communistic trend has been negligible. Labor has carried on uncomplainingly and given an impressive demonstration of loyalty to American institutions. Its reward should be a new and voluntary plan for the distribution of income from industry whereby the laborer is protected against the hazards of unemployment or incapacitation and the economic order as a whole defended from such shrinkage of consumption as that which has accompanied and aggravated the present depression.

"The logic of new policies in this respect is so overwhelming that industry's apparent reluctance to adopt them is hard to understand. Capital has, in the long run, as much to gain as labor by a program that insures against sharp or prolonged curtailment of production. Its profits under such a system might not be so spectacular but neither would its losses. Its prosperity would be continuous and its progress sustained.

"America has every material asset required to realize her dream of Utopia. With a bit of clearer thinking the bright vision that we lost three years ago may yet come true," the article concludes.

Automatic Foreman Saved Half of Factory's Light Bill

Electric eyes which watch the daylight hour by hour and turn on artificial lights or turn them off at the exact times when this is necessary saved one-half of the year's light bill for a factory reported to the Society of Industrial Engineers of Newark, N. J., in a recent address by Mr. O. H. Caldwell, former United States Radio Commissioner and now Editor of the New York City magazine, *Electronics*. The device used was a photo-electric cell which turns light rays into electricity. When the daylight outside was bright enough to keep the work rooms well lit the light entering the photo-electric cell, placed inconspicuously in the room, was converted into an electric current which kept the factory lights turned off. Whenever evening approached or a storm went by outside to darken the sky the cell detected this difference in the inside illumination and turned on the artificial lights. Ordinarily, Mr. Caldwell explained, this duty of turning lights on or off is relegated to the foreman, who may be busy when darkness falls and thus turn them on too late but who is more likely to make the reverse error and to forget to turn them off when natural daylight comes back after a storm or late on winter mornings. The photo-electric cell never forgets, so that no light is wasted. The full year's test, Mr. Caldwell states, showed a 50 per cent saving in light bills as well as providing more uniform light in the factory.

Closed Throat Opened By Radio Heat

A man whose throat was opened by radio waves after ordinary surgical methods had failed was reported recently to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, by the veteran experimenter in this field, Professor J. A. d'Arsonval, as a case treated by Dr. Bordier. The victim had drunk a strong solution of caustic potash or "potash lye." The result was a severe corrosion of the tissues of the throat and esophagus so that the latter tube, connecting the mouth with the stomach, closed up entirely. The surgeon in charge of the case then made an opening directly into the stomach and the patient was kept alive by liquid food supplied through this opening. In this condition, with the esophagus altogether closed so that swallowing was impossible, the patient came to Dr. Bordier. For a period of 20 minutes each day Dr. Bordier passed through the chest at the spot where the esophagus had grown together powerful currents of high-frequency electricity of the kind used in radio and which have been applied by Professor d'Arsonval to many medical uses. After four days a tiny passage opened through the obstruction caused by the caustic scar. In a few more days the esophagus opened altogether. The cause of the remarkable cure, Dr. Bordier and Professor d'Arsonval believe, is that local heat created by the radio currents in the part of the esophagus damaged by the caustic liquid brought much more fresh blood to the parts and aided the absorption of the scar tissue so that the esophagus opened again.

Nationality and former place of residence are not important when men are cold and hungry.—*Heywood Brown, New York*.

ILLS GIVE WAY UNDER ECONOMIC PLANNING

(Continued from page 102)

assumption on which these bills are based is that our basic industries are suffering from overdevelopment and internal competition which result in the bankruptcy of employers and in the impoverishment of the workers, and that we shall be able to re-employ the millions of our idle workers only gradually, as we work out methods for stabilizing conditions. They are also based on the conviction that the experience of the last few years proves that very few of our industries are capable of governing themselves and that they must be stabilized with the aid and under the supervision of the government.

The most important example of these bills is the Davis-Kelly bill which applies to the soft coal industry. It provides for licensing and regulating coal corporations, for permitting mergers and consolidations, selling pools and marketing agencies under the supervision of a federal coal commission. The idea of the bill is to remove the conditions that foment cut-throat competition without impairing property rights or giving the government the power to fix prices.

I am in favor of such legislation, but I think that legislation along such lines is likely to be slow. We should therefore experiment with the same idea on a more or less voluntary basis with government stimulus and assistance. It would seem to me that the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce could make it their business to start a series of conferences within each industry bringing together employers and employees for the purpose of considering the needs and possibilities of development within each industry. Industrial boards might be set up in each of the major industries composed of representatives of employers, workers, and the public, with a sufficient research staff to begin at once investigations into the possibilities of extending the market and of determining the potential demands and developing methods of increasing employment.

Industry Cries for Planning

The objection to such legislation is that it will extend the functions of government and create a state capitalism which will build up an appalling bureaucracy. The answer is that we cannot avoid the tendency towards greater collective control of economic activities. Even conservative business men realize more and more that they cannot continue under present competitive conditions without destroying one another and creating conditions of general industrial chaos. Everything in modern life points in the new direction of planning. The increasing size of establishments, the greater dependence of business upon credit and banking, the consolidation of control in the hands of a few who are not subject to public responsibility, the increasing dependence of one industry upon another, the grow-

ing interdependence of all economic life—all these factors make it no longer possible for us to remain within the sphere of the individualistic economy which regarded each business as a thing unto itself and each individual as a self-sufficient unit. Also, all our efforts to build economic equity and justice on an individualistic basis have failed. We have witnessed the most colossal failure of speculative individualism between 1924 and 1929—a failure in the face of the most extraordinary technical means for making good—a failure due to the very success of individualism—a collapse of a method of doing things due to its own inherent contradictions.

It is possible to build a planful industrial system without building up a huge centralized bureaucratic state. It is now generally admitted that state capitalism may be defective and clumsy in operation. But we have experience which shows that the human mind is capable of devising new mechanisms which would reconcile individual initiative with the needs of collective control in the public interest.

Specifically, this aim must be achieved by means of following the path of decentralization, by public corporations in each major industry, giving sufficient weight to the interest of those engaged in it and to the public interest and allowing as much authority as is necessary to those who are competent to handle the technical problems of management. A National Industrial Board would supplement the structure and would consider the interdependent needs of different industries.

V. Central Council Needed

A program of industrial planning and of immediate measures, such as is outlined above, is not a matter of one, two, three, or four years. It is a long-range enterprise. What we can do in the next four years is merely start it going and to imbue it with the energy which will carry it forward. And we may hope that with each step forward, the economic life of the country will be invigorated and we will be further on the way towards lasting recovery.

However, if a program of industrial planning is to be successful, it requires some further co-ordination. It is necessary that some central agency be entrusted with the task of thinking of national economic and social problems in their interrelations and of furthering a proper balance between our specific policies. It is for these reasons that I would advocate as one of the most essential things the establishment of a national planning council.

There has been much discussion of this question in the last few years. Some people—and I was one of them—have advocated an economic congress composed of representatives of economic groups, such as employers, bankers, farmers, labor professional groups, and consumers. The value of such an economic congress is that it provides a method for bringing functional groups together for the purpose of discussing their specific economic problems and of settling economic differences.

However, in view of the situation which is looming ahead, it seems to me preferable for the time being to have a planning council comparatively small in size and com-

posed of people selected with a view to their knowledge, experience, detachment, and capacity for taking a large national point of view. We already have sufficient means for bringing to light the conflicting interests of different economic and social groups. But we have no method of judging these differences objectively and of reconciling them into some sort of national policy.

It is for this reason that a small planning council composed of competent persons regardless of group interests or affiliations is preferable. It promises what we need most at the present time—namely, a means for harnessing all the knowledge and capacity that the nation possesses in order to bring them to bear upon the solution of our economic problems.

Effects Should be Anticipated

I see these big tasks ahead for such a council. First, it should survey the numerous proposals for economic recovery. It should examine the consequences which these proposals are likely to have if carried out, and should clarify these anticipated consequences to the country. For instance, if we are to pursue the policy of inflation, we ought to have before us a clear picture of just what kind of inflation we would pursue—currency inflation or credit inflation—just how such inflation would affect different prices, what industries would respond more quickly to such inflationary measures; how and at what point this inflation would have to be stopped, and how that would be done. Furthermore, what would happen at the point when such inflationary policy reached a stage at which it would begin to be discouraged. We should also want to have a clearer picture of the interrelations of such inflationary policy to the present international debt situation and to other major policies which the government would have to pursue, namely, in relation to taxation, the budget, the public debt, and so on.

Second, the council should be charged with the task of studying ways of increasing the national income and of distributing it more equitably. Third, the planning council should act in an advisory capacity to the President. This is preferable to the method of depending upon the advice of private persons representing special groups or only indirectly responsible to public opinion.

VI. Action, Not Talk Needed

There are at present in Congress several bills for the establishment of such a council as is here advocated. The best known is perhaps the La Follette bill in the Senate.

But there is one problem ahead which is of special importance in view of the developing situation. That is the problem of combining careful judgment with speed of action and yet preserving our essential liberties. It is illuminating of our present state of mind that there should have been talk of investing the President with dictatorial powers in order to balance the budget. Are we so ready to fall in line with the trend in other countries towards dictatorial methods? What an historic calamity it would be if the United States, the greatest western democracy, should so easily abdicate without trying to devise other ways of achieving its ends.

It is true that our political democracy was a more effective instrument when economic issues were simple and when the expansion of productive forces could be entrusted to energetic and self-motivated individuals. But we need not despair of the essentially democratic method even today

in the face of our complex problems and of the social nature of our economic mechanisms, if we can supplement it and modify it in accord with new developments. What we must do is to discard traditional methods and procedures which are not of the essence of democracy at all.

The problem that faces democracy today is to keep the essential right of the people to choose and change their rulers to have free public discussion and to be the final judges of the acts of their government and yet to reduce the amount of talk for the sake of talk, to shift the center of gravity from group disagreements to the search for national, co-ordinated policies, and to evolve methods for a quick connection between legislation and execution.

Speed Is Needed

Might we not have for this purpose a congressional committee of action which, in co-operation with the national planning council, would help the President to expedite necessary legislation by the modification of congressional rules when necessary? Might we not have a permanent interstate conference of the governors such as President Roosevelt has called as the first act of his administration? This would help the administration to keep in touch with the American people and to increase the sensitiveness of the federal government to the needs of the different sections of the country. Might the Congress also not set definite limits to discussion and arrange to dispose of bills within a given time?

Summing up, I should say that the essential need of the next four years is the bringing of order and co-ordination into our economic and political activities. The next four years are going to be extremely serious. They are likely to play an important part in the history of the nation. They may be regarded as a transition period. During these four years, it will be decided whether America can plan its economic salvation. The alternative is grave, for peaceful planning during the next four years will be running a race with revolution and dictatorship. We must overcome our natural hesitancy towards change and muster our courage for experimentation in orderly progress. If we show capacity to harmonize our institutions with the revolutionary changes in technology, we need have no fears. We may then look forward to four years of progressive and democratic reconstruction.

RADIO

(Continued from page 121)

aluminum can, costing less than 30 cents as bought by radio set manufacturers, represents the same capacity and working voltage as a paper condenser measuring perhaps 6 x 6 x 6 inches and costing close on to \$2 to the radio set manufacturers.

Today, the electrolytic condenser is generally accepted by radio set manufacturers in the better grade as well as the cheaper sets. Whatever problems may have faced the early users of electrolytic condensers have been overcome by now. Electrolytic condensers are now reliable, quiet and capable of rendering long and satisfactory service. Also, they are most compact and in keeping with the requirements of the small radio sets of today. The latest electrolytic condensers are a still further improvement, mainly by way of higher working voltages (full 500 volts), quicker reforming time, minimum noise, and longer life. In addition to the filter or high-voltage units, low voltage or by-pass condensers are also available in cardboard and

paper containers, offering very high capacity values at very small cost.

Although mica condensers have not the place in present-day receivers which they had in earlier home-made sets, such units as are being employed are of a much higher grade. The earlier mica condensers were simply assemblies of mica and tinfoil clamped together and dipped in wax or at best vacuum impregnated. The assembly was quite exposed even with its thin coating of wax. Of late the exposed mica condenser has given way to the moulded bakelite type in which the assembly is fully encased and protected by a neat casing. Manufacturers are capable of holding the capacities to within 10 per cent plus or minus of stated values, and on special order can even get to within a 2 per cent tolerance, at a slight increase in cost.

One of the odd condensers developed for modern radio purposes is the "toothpick" condenser. This is simply an assembly of mica and tinfoil, the pile of interlarded materials being placed in a metallic clamp which is squeezed to a predetermined pressure so as to obtain a precise capacity value. So delicate is this assembly that more or less "squeeze" varies the capacity of the toothpick condenser intended for the intermediate-frequency circuit of the super-heterodyne receiver, and the steel clamp permanently holds the unit to the required capacity.

Condenser manufacturers have facilitated the repairing of radio sets by offering replacement units. In the case of paper condensers, condenser sections or "cartridges" are offered in a complete line of working voltages and capacities, and in various dimensions. These bare sections or cartridges are provided with pigtail leads and wax dipped. They may be placed inside the can or casing of the radio set, taking the place of the broken down section, or mounted outside the can, to simplify the repair. Mica condensers are offered in sets or kits. Electrolytic condensers come in standardized can or cardboard containers, for easy replacement.

For years the condenser was the weak link in the A. C. radio set. Later it was the resistor. Both these elements have been fully developed to the point where they can cause only a minimum of trouble. The fact that a typical radio set can operate year after year with no other attention than the possible replacement of a tube or two, indicates better than any statement

possibly could the vast amount of splendid development that has taken place within the radio industry, as well as the inherent honesty of radio set manufacturers who have remained in business.

Machine Turns Grain Directly Into Bread

A machine called the "autopane" or self-breadmaker, has been invented by Signor Mentore Teodori, of Ferrara, Italy, to convert harvested grain directly into bread without making flour or carrying out any of the complicated processes of present bread making. There has been little improvement in bread making, Signor Teodori points out, for thousands of years. The grain still is ground to flour, sifted, mixed with water and other ingredients, raised by yeast or otherwise and finally baked, all in much the same way as was done by prehistoric people hundreds of generations ago. Shipping grain to the mills to be ground and handling and storing the flour are costly and wasteful, he maintains, in comparison with direct bread making. Modern women cannot be expected, he agrees, to grind their own grain and sift their own flour as ancient housewives did but these tasks the "autopane" takes off their hands. The machine may be operated either by gas, electricity or water power. A supply of wheat or other grain is poured into it, just as the grain comes from the harvesting machinery. The "autopane" grinds this grain to flour, sifts out the husks or other materials which are to be rejected, mixes the powdered grain immediately with the other ingredients for bread, allows time for this dough to rise and finally bakes it in an automatic oven attached to the machine. All this is done without human labor except to pour the grain into the machine. The machine is to be manufactured in various sizes, Signor Teodori announces, so that bakers, hotels, restaurants or even ordinary households may dispense with the services of miller and baker.

Shoes Steamed, Soaked and Stepped On By Machine

At least one shoe store in the United States tests its shoes by cooking them for a night and half a day in an oven at a temperature of 90 degrees and a relative humidity also of 90, by soaking them for the same period in a solution of tartaric acid and finally by stepping on their toes with a machine that weighs as much as half a dozen human toe-steppers. If the shoe stands all that it is suspected of being all right. This shoe store is in the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company, near Chicago, and the tests are made by that plant's chemical laboratory so that approved "safety shoes" may be available for sale to employees at cost. The safety feature consists, it is explained in a recent announcement by the Company, in a strong, box-like toe built into the shoe so that accidental squeezes under machinery or falls of heavy crowbars across a worker's toe will not cause serious injury. Use of these shoes has resulted, the announcement states, in a record of but 18 toe injuries last year, the lowest ever recorded for a similar plant. The testing of typical shoes in hot, moist air is to duplicate under extreme conditions the effects of hot, damp weather. The bath of tartaric acid duplicates the effects of perspiration, this solution having been found to be the most suitable substitute for actual perspiration over months of wear.

NOTICE

We have information that W. C. Jenkins, formerly a member of this organization and an international representative, has visited several local unions, and obtained money from them. We, therefore, warn all local unions to refuse to do anything for him. W. C. Jenkins is not now a member of the I. B. E. W., and has no connection whatsoever with this office.

RAIL PLAN WHICH IGNORES WORKERS TABOO

(Continued from page 107)

of land (greater in size than the total area of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina) having forests, coal and iron mines and oil deposits, which were donated to the railroad interests in the nature of land grants, in addition to the donations of millions of dollars of public money as well as the millions of surplus earnings, which certainly must be credited to the public and considered as public wealth and not as private property on which the railroad owners are entitled to receive consideration.

Early in 1932 the railroads claimed they were in very bad financial condition—that receiverships would be inevitable if relief was not obtained. They submitted to the organizations and the public statistics intended to show they were making practically nothing over their fixed charges, but it was pointed out to them that even in the greatest depression year of 1931 the railroads had earned more than 5 per cent on all private investments which had actually been made and remained in their properties. This statement was substantiated by their own figures, based on the Interstate Commerce Commission's reported net capital of the railroads—that is the total of their outstanding stocks and bonds in the hands of the public. These were startling figures, but they were facts and they have not been denied.

Millions Given Railroads

In 1932 freight rate increases were instituted with estimated revenues of \$125,000,000—a wage reduction of railroad employees of approximately \$215,000,000—and loans have been made from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the railroads of over \$300,000,000 in order to stabilize, it is said, the financial structure of this country—all agencies apparently assuming the position that the railroad wage structure was sufficient to support those dependent upon it for a livelihood.

Technology Takes Toll

However, an erroneous impression regarding wages has been built up. The facts are that the principal cause of inadequate wages in the railroad industry is part-time employment. Less than 50 per cent of the necessary workers in this industry are assured of continuous employment and these workers, so assured, are producing over 25 per cent more per man hour and per ton mile than ever before in the history of this industry. Thousands of men only work from four to eight months per year and the maintenance men in the shops and on the right of way are idle for a substantial part of the year. In the months of employment their wages may average

about as reported, but average earnings on the basis of \$1,500 per year for only eight months of work equal only \$1,000 per year. Certainly an industry with the potential service of the railroads should stabilize employment so as to assure a given number of employees a certain amount of work per year at adequate wages. We assume the position that the primary service and primary obligation of every industry is to furnish a livelihood to those who have invested their lives in that industry and not for the purpose of paying a dole to idle capital invested in plants and equipment.

Sympathetic understanding should be given to the insistence of railroad employees that fixed charges for subsistence necessary to keep human beings alive and to prevent encroachment of disease and destitution must be met somehow—and if this industry cannot supply its necessary employees with even the means of subsistence in the time of depression, from whom is this support to be obtained? If the railroad industry cannot take care of its own, then the management and employees should join in asking outside aid to accomplish that very purpose.

All Citizens Concerned

In outlining the above we desire to make it clear that our statements are not criticisms of the existing managements. We recognize sympathetically that they are burdened with the unhappy results of unsound financial policies in the development of the present railroad structure. We have no desire to misrepresent or minimize the financial difficulties which confront the managements of a large number of railroads, resulting from these policies and which were in no way caused by unreasonable pay-

ments for labor. We also recognize that it is a duty and an obligation of the railroad management to endeavor to provide income necessary to at least pay fixed charges, but in doing so we ask their recognition of the obligation of our organization to its membership to insist that somewhere and somehow the income must be provided to meet the fixed charges of the employees in order that they might keep body and soul together.

The railroad problem is one of the most important before the public. It touches the purse strings of every individual citizen. Not until government, through its Congress, appoints a fact-finding commission which has at its disposal evidence and may subpoena witnesses in order to determine the true status of the railroad industry, will calm come of chaos, notwithstanding anything that might be reported by the so-called National Transportation Committee appointed by the stock and bondholders, whose reports would naturally be biased. We urgently recommend that the labor movement in general request of the Congress of the United States the establishment of such a committee with full and complete authority to investigate the financial structure and the underlying factors which are seemingly making the industry so burdensome to the government, the public and the employees—and out of it all will come, we believe, a solution to the ever-aggravating problem that has confronted the American people since Watt invented the steam engine.

If I were asked to name the greatest curse of the age I should not name the lack of standards or of ideals. To me that curse is the psychical and emotional un-grown-upness of grown-up people.—*Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, New York.*

NOTICE

Daily, the International Office receives notices from the Post Office advising of changes in addresses of members to whom the Journal has been sent.

These notices entail a large and seemingly unnecessary expense to the International Office especially noticeable at this time when we are endeavoring to curtail expenses.

We therefore ask your co-operation. You will assist greatly by notifying the I. O. of any change in address made or contemplated. Be sure to give us your old and new address.

A form is given for your use.

Notice of Change in Address

(Name)

(L. U. No.)

(Old Address)

(New Address)

UNIONS EFFECTIVELY POLICE GOVERNMENT JOBS

(Continued from page 111)

to testify in the hope of recovering the money they had turned over every pay day for their worthless investment. Testimony revealed that out of an hourly wage of \$1.75 they had handed back \$1.05. Seventy cents an hour had been paid in cash, the other \$1.05 in checks payable only to the contracting company, which the bricklayers had promptly signed and turned over to the company treasurer. Corporation Counsel Bride ordered the contractor to pay the men in cash for their investment and it is supposed that they collected.

Union carpenters went on strike for three days on seven big federal building projects in the District when bosses posted notice of a change from the \$11 scale to \$8. This, it is believed, was designed as an entering wedge for slashes in other trades as well. By standing pat the carpenters forced the case to be turned over to the Department of Labor, which ruled that the \$11 scale, previously set by Secretary of Labor Doak, must be paid.

One of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law in Washington is the proximity of the low-wage, unorganized South, according to John Locher, secretary of the Washington Building Trades Council.

Responsibility Needs Clarification

"Our own union District contractors are placed in a bad position by contractors from the South who can underbid them with the full intention of bringing in their own non-union labor from the southern states who have never received anything but a low wage and do not expect to be paid the union wage here," Mr. Locher said.

"The job is awarded to 'the lowest responsible bidder.' Unfortunately, we have not been able to get a very clear definition of what a 'responsible' bidder is, except that he must be able to furnish a completion bond. The fact that a contractor has been found violating the prevailing wage law does not prevent him from getting other government work. Proved violators of the law have been successful bidders for many subsequent jobs."

The Building Trades Council and the affiliated union trades have been very active in checking up violations of the law in the District. In one case it was found that the contractor (a North Carolina firm) had hired carpenters at \$11 a day but each carpenter had to provide a helper who was not shown on the pay roll and with whom he had to split his wages on pay day. The helper was not even insured for compensation. In this case the workers made a complaint and collected their full pay, the contractor went broke and the bonding company finished the job. The same contractor had been found in violation of the wage law on a school building and had to pay the back wages but did

not lose the job because the executive order had not yet gone into effect.

One North Carolina contractor on a school building who brought in his own labor from his home state was even found to be collecting a 10 cent rebate from the 40 cents per hour paid laborers, in addition to what he collected from the wages of the skilled mechanics on the jobs. The tilesetters and laborers on this job who made affidavits about this practice mysteriously disappeared; but later carpenters brought suit and recovered the money they had turned back to the contractor. The contractor finished the job and has since been awarded other government work.

Not only in the District of Columbia are there "chiselling" contractors. Files of the International Office reveal many cases where electrical workers have been affected in other localities, though there have been no violations in our trade here. In every case a favorable decision has been secured though sometimes extended negotiations have been necessary.

The International Office, representatives and Local No. 611 worked constantly for more than a year to maintain the union scale and collect back wages from the electrical contractor on the Veterans' Hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex. Though the contractor agreed with the government conciliator to pay, he is still holding off, and the law is faulty to the extent he can not be compelled.

Adjusters Are Diligent

On the Veterans' Hospital job at St. Petersburg, Fla., the contractor brought in four journeymen and six helpers on the electrical work. The helpers were being paid 40 cents an hour. Vice President G. X. Barker and Legislative Representative Joseph McDonagh succeeded in getting the matter investigated by the conciliation department of the Department of Labor. The decision was made in the case of two helpers that they were entitled to third-year apprentice pay of 80 cents an hour. The contractor agreed to pay the balance amounting to \$468.20 and \$395.60 respectively to the two men.

Last August subcontractors on the Veterans' Hospital at Biloxi, Miss., claimed 80 cents per hour was the prevailing rate for electricians, though the local union had previously refused to agree to this rate. The Veterans' Administration, which had charge of the job, ruled that \$1.05 was the prevailing rate if there was no other agreement.

The International Office handled a complaint about a scale of 75 cents an hour posted at the beginning of the job on the U. S. Quarantine station at Miami, Fla., while a scale of \$1.50 was being paid at the same time on the Miami postoffice building. A decision by Secretary of Labor Doak was necessary to establish the prevailing rate on this job. Out of town men were used on the electrical work on the quarantine station and reports of rebating were prevalent but could not be substantiated.

A ruling from the Department of Labor forced the Ideal Construction Co., of Gary, Ind., to pay the prevailing rate of \$1.37½ on the postoffice building at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Vice President D. W. Tracy reported January 13, 1933, that wage disputes on the postoffice job at Beaumont, Tex., had been settled with the general contractor at the local scale of \$1.00 for electricians.

Law Revision Sought

A flaw in the Davis-Bacon act, which affects electrical workers particularly, is the clause, "every contract in excess of \$5,000 in amount," as electrical contracts, being a relatively small part of the total building cost, sometimes do not total more than \$5,000. Electrical workers would like to see

the law applied to all government building contracts with no exemptions.

Ninety-five per cent of the government building in Washington is said to be erected by contractors employing union labor, which indicates that the union contractor can underbid the non-union one when conditions are equal—if both are complying with the law.

In the country as a whole the overwhelming majority of buildings costing \$1,000,000 or more are erected by union contractors, though many smaller jobs have gone to unfair builders. The big contractors, who have the best equipment and most efficient organizations, are almost invariably union.

Contractors who wish to evade the prevailing wage law sometimes try to delay the determination of the rate as long as possible because they can pay lower rate until the ruling is made. Enforcement of the law is in the hands of the government department doing the construction work and checking up is done by the construction engineer of that department. The Department of Labor usually makes a recommendation as to what is the prevailing rate, basing their ruling on wages paid in the locality. Where unions are strong the union rate is the prevailing rate, because more men receive this scale than any of the several non-union scales that can be shown in any locality.

Where local labor organizations make a claim as to the prevailing rate they should have evidence, in the form of agreements with contractors, to prove their claim.

Among other "chiselling devices" used to evade the law, which did not apply to electrical workers particularly but affected other trades, have been the hiring of journeymen to do journeymen's work at the apprentice rate; subletting work to groups of subcontractors who did the work themselves at less than the scale; formation of stock companies by the contractors, in which every mechanic had to buy stock in order to work on the job. One contractor in the South was found to be paying his men partly in cash and partly in tokens redeemable only at his own store.

The executive order appended to the law, January, 1932, states clearly that wages "shall be paid unconditionally in full not less often than once a week and in lawful money of the United States, to the full amount accrued to each individual at time of payment and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account."

The law has proved a bulwark against vicious wage-slashing by profiteering contractors. Union labor is most actively interested in its enforcement and in the passing of such further acts as may be necessary to strengthen it.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT INTEREST IN PLUMB PLAN

(Continued from page 106)

operating profit or loss over the nationwide network rather than over each road separately, the elimination of grounds for controversy between one state and another and between the various states and the federal government, close supervision, high morale among the employees, and increasing efficiency, economy and service accompanied by an automatic reduction of rates whenever such a reduction is consistent with the welfare of the railroads and the best interests of the public. Certainly all of these features of the Plumb Plan will strike many persons as worthy of consideration at this hour.

IN MEMORIAM

C. B. Kortz, L. U. No. 401

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 401, of Reno, Nev., are called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of one of our members, Brother C. B. Kortz, who was handed a traveler to the Great Beyond.

Whereas while we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of a true and loyal member, we humbly bow to the Divine Will; therefore be it

Resolved, That the assembly stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we, a union in Brotherly love, extend our sympathy to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

PETE ANDERSON,
GEO. I. JAMES,
Committee.

C. A. Beabout, L. U. No. 702

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., mourn the death of our Brother, C. A. Beabout; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

R. L. BRIDGFORD,
DAILY MCGLEASON,
ROY KLINE,
Committee.

Paul DeWitt, L. U. No. 702

Whereas the Silent Messenger of Death has again invaded our local union and removed from our midst our friend and Brother, Paul DeWitt; and

Whereas in the sudden passing of Brother DeWitt Local Union No. 702, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. L. BRIDGFORD,
DAILY MCGLEASON,
ROY KLINE,
Committee.

J. E. Theobald, L. U. No. 630

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, Local Union No. 630, announce the death of our Brother, J. E. Theobald; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

ALLAN K. WATSON,
Recording Secretary.

John A. Ohlendorf, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His divine wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, John A. Ohlendorf; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 309, of the I. B. E. W., deeply mourn our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

TOMMY O'LAUGHLIN,
H. E. DE VORE,
C. H. BLACKMAN,
Committee.

John J. Ricci, L. U. No. 501

Whereas Local Union No. 501 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our departed Brother, John J. Ricci; and

Whereas we deeply mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his relatives our deep-felt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to our late Brother, we, the members of Local Union No. 501, stand in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our departed Brother and a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN RATCLIFF,
Press Secretary.

Albert Manthey, L. U. No. 713

Whereas the Almighty God has seen it best to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Albert Manthey; and

Whereas his passing has deprived us of a faithful friend and Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 713 extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this organization and a copy be sent to the International Office to be published in the official Journal.

A. H. NAESSENS,
JOHN MOORE,
GEORGE DOERR,
Committee.

Michael J. Duffy, L. U. No. 79

To the bereaved, orphaned son and daughter, to the brothers and sisters, and to the close friends of the late deceased Michael J. Duffy, we, the members of Local Union No. 79, I. B. E. W., extend our heartfelt personal and fraternal sympathies and resolves, including script from the pen of Frederick Budlong in a few well-written lines as a word of comfort.

A Word of Comfort

Have you noticed, in the Master's parables of the prodigal son, the lost coin and the lost sheep, that His emphasis is upon the return and the being found? Put out of your heart the fearsome anxiety which has obsessed you regarding the welfare of your dear one who has slipped into Paradise. God loves him and will find him and will restore him to the fellowship for which he was born.

You have your part to play through your faithful prayers and by your own endeavors to grow better and stronger and more courageous.

God loves you both and He intends that you shall be together. Do your part and help Him.

FREDERICK G. BUDLONG.

In further resolve, our charter shall be draped for a suitable period. Copies of the resolutions shall be sent to the afflicted relatives and to our official Journal.

J. NEAGLE,
Y. KETCHUM,
H. RICHTER,
Committee.

Michael Welsh, L. U. No. 372

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 372, are called upon to pay our last respects to one of its worthy members and to pause silently in respect to the memory of Brother Michael Welsh.

Our organization has lost in the death of Brother Welsh, one of its faithful and true members.

It is on occasions like this that the sense of brotherhood is borne upon us more closely, that the appreciation of friendship and fraternity is the greatest.

As a tribute to the memory of Brother Welsh, be it

Resolved, That this expression be forwarded to his beloved ones, copies sent to our Journal

for publication and included in the minutes of our meetings, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HARRY G. LITRELL,
T. O. HORA,
Committee.

Lyman Randorf, L. U. No. 1147

It is with deep sorrow and regret that L. U. No. 1147, I. B. E. W., records the sudden passing of our Brother, Lyman Randorf; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. E. KRUGER,
RAY E. RICHARDS,
KEN. J. HUBBARD,
Committee.

C. R. Shook, L. U. No. 711

Whereas Local Union No. 711 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, C. R. Shook; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

W. H. MYERS,
J. W. DUNN,
FORREST PRINE,
Committee.

Robert Bennett, L. U. No. 569

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take unto His bosom our beloved Brother, Robert Bennett; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 569 extend their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

S. V. MONESES,
T. J. SULLIVAN,
C. J. BROWN,
Committee.

Adopted by local union in meeting assembled January 26, 1933.

Arthur L. Wollschlager, L. U. No. 28

Whereas Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., mourns the sudden death of our esteemed and well-known Brother, Arthur L. Wollschlager; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., in regular meeting, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. J. BROOKS,
C. C. CARTER,
J. H. GLEICHMAN,
Committee.

E. W. Day, L. U. No. 500

Whereas our Almighty Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our true and faithful Brother, E. W. Day; and

Whereas Brother Day leaves an unusually long line of sorrowing friends; be it

Resolved, That our most sincere sympathy be extended to the bereft family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and one sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our membership stand in silent tribute to his memory while our charter be draped.

E. B. ROWAN,
Recording Secretary.

Charles Rogers Funkhouser, L. U. No. 156

Whereas the Almighty God has deemed it best to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother and financial secretary, Charles Rogers Funkhouser; and

Whereas in the passing of our co-worker and companion, Local Union No. 156, I. B. E. W., deeply mourns the loss of a true, loyal and valuable member; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow and sadness of his widow and relatives, we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 156 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the widow, a copy spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. N. JOLLIFF,
MACK JOHNS,
A. L. PARKER,
Committee.

Jack T. Callahan, L. U. No. 124

Whereas the Almighty God has seen it best to remove from our midst one beloved Brother, Jack T. Callahan; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Callahan, Local Union No. 124, I. B. E. W., mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow and sadness of his family and relatives that we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 124 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother, Jack T. Callahan; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 124 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE E. CONRAD,
Assistant Business Manager.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1933

L.L. No.	Name	Amount
28	A. L. Wollschlager	\$1,000.00
I. O.	L. J. Wilker	1,000.00
6	H. S. Lathrop	1,000.00
3	O. Holmes	825.00
134	John Hill	1,000.00
702	Paul DeWitt	1,000.00
3	M. J. Mendel	1,000.00
3	W. L. Lademann	1,000.00
156	Chas. Funkhauser	1,000.00
I. O.	C. A. Beabot	1,000.00
46	W. H. Woolley	1,000.00
711	C. R. Shook	1,000.00
I. O.	I. C. Swift	1,000.00
134	Geo. Patur	1,000.00
713	A. Manthey	1,000.00
124	Jack Callahan	1,000.00
311	E. K. Singleterry	1,000.00
483	C. E. Amlong	1,000.00
125	L. V. Pape	1,000.00
I. O.	Joe John Masterson	1,000.00
3	E. L. Kendall	1,000.00
3	H. A. Johnson	1,000.00
9	Victor Jeske	1,000.00
5	Martin Sorg	333.34
134	Thos. Conroy	1,000.00
9	Wm. T. Onions	1,000.00
2	Orville Brown	1,000.00
150	John Hanlon	1,000.00
401	C. B. Kortz	150.00
I. O.	Harry Hanscom	1,000.00
292	Harry Carlsen	1,000.00
I. O.	John Hughes	1,000.00
6	G. Rienacher	1,000.00
292	L. J. Larson	475.00
I. O.	S. Groch	1,000.00
103	D. Heltz	1,000.00
39	R. Gavigan	1,000.00

Claims paid February 1 to February 28, 1933.....\$34,783.34
Claims previously paid.....2,921,502.76

Total claims paid.....\$2,956,286.10

U. S. MUST ASSUME ROLE OF CREDITOR

(Continued from page 103)

decreased exports as well as reduced imports and many defaults in payments due.

How far we have written off the debts which under these circumstances cannot be collected, it is not easy to say. At the time this is being written, negotiations are going on for the reduction of the war debts and there is still a flow of defaults on payments from abroad.

During the four years just beginning, this situation should be adjusted. A rise in prices—which will be most beneficial if it can be brought about without more countries leaving the gold standard—will give appreciable relief. But there will still remain for settlement the question of our willingness to adapt ourselves to our new creditor status. If we cannot make the necessary changes we must withdraw from foreign investments and live a more self-contained national life. If we change we must consider a complex of problems involving not only foreign investments but our merchant marine, our tariffs and other items. Probably none of us fully realizes how difficult is the task ahead.

VICTORY EASY, IF GOVERNMENT WILL ACT

(Continued from page 104)

If the new government will expand purchasing power through the issue of adequate amounts of federal bonds for strictly nonselfliquidating public works, it can then reserve to itself the power to choose who among its citizens shall pay off the bonds. If thereafter the payment of the bonds is laid on the upper brackets of the income and inheritance taxes, then the growth of new private investment and new debt will be restrained and the danger of a disastrous inflation like that of 1928-9 will be reduced. It is fair, therefore, to say that the situation requires that the federal government assume directly the necessary debts involved in fighting the depression, because only by so doing can it reserve the power to control the expansion and to prevent a runaway inflation such as occurred under the Mellon regime.

Finally, it is becoming obvious that the attitude of the past administration in wasting the national resources on inadequate gestures will have to be changed for a program of bold advance. This is a major war. The depression must be killed entirely, or everything that is done is wasted. Nothing that may be tried can produce any good effect unless every resource of the nation is gathered and poured into the battle without stint and without hesitating. That is the price of victory. The country can have victory any time the administration is ready to force the issue and lead the nation into vigorous action.

Try religion. All else has failed.—*Salvation Army poster.*

Bad Light Explains Why Families Quarrel and Aces Are Trumped

An object lesson in why bridge players get nervous and irritable was presented before a recent meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society at the Westinghouse Lighting Institute in New York City in the form of a playlet acted by women home lighting specialists belonging to the Society and directed by Mrs. Bernice Bowser, editor of *Beauty at Home*. The chief trouble, these experts say, is bad light. Among 25 "light points" listed as important in home lighting was one which will surprise many complacent owners of conventional "bridge lamps". One of these lamps supplies only enough light for one player, not for four. If players wish to see their cards well enough to avoid eye strain, uncertainty and nervousness a bridge game requires four such lamps instead of one; or three if somebody is willing to get up and move one lamp each time a new person is dummy. Overhead lighting, the 25 points continue, is the proper kind of lighting for affable card playing; preferably from one of the modern indirect fixtures which throw all the light on a light-colored ceiling from which it is reflected down on the card table. Other rules for comfortable lighting in homes are that cleaning the lamp bulbs regularly keeps the light up to standard brightness, that all lamps in a home should be shaded to avoid direct glare and that lamps in wall brackets should be used for decoration only, rather than for light. Many an ace is being trumped, many a temper ruffled and many a home life made nervous and irritable, the experts claim, because old-fashioned lamp fixtures are unequal to their jobs.

Poor Electric Insulation on Nerves

How short circuits or defective insulation in the electrical wiring of the human body may cause pain just as similar defects in the wiring of a house may set the house on fire or shock the inmates, was explained by Dr. C. P. Symonds, of Guy's hospital, London, in a recent address before the Leeds University Medical Society in the latter city.

There is a nerve disease called *causalgia*, Dr. Symonds recalled, in which the victim suffers intense pain if skin supplied by the affected nerve is stroked or touched heavily. Even contact with clothing may be agonizingly painful. At the same time the sensitivity of the affected skin to ordinary touch sensations is decreased instead of increased. A light touch with a feather which would be felt easily by normal skin is imperceptible. But if the feather is replaced by a finger and the pressure increased, intense pain suddenly appears.

Similar symptoms sometimes are shown, Dr. Symonds continued, when a nerve is cut accidentally or purposely and while its electric fibers are being regenerated. In all such instances the thing that really happens, the London expert suspects, is that the thin layer of waxy electric insulation with which nature surrounds each nerve fiber is damaged so that electric impulses can leak in or out of the nerve at the wrong places just as electricity leaks out of household wires which are not properly insulated. Complete repair of a nerve injury must include reconstruction of this insulation as well as of the nerve itself, just as the electrical repair man wraps insulating tape or some similar material around damaged places in the house wiring.

URGES OUTLAWING OF ANTI- UNION LEAGUES

(Continued from page 111)

leadership of the wage-earning masses.

"If the society of the future is to be organized functionally, the legitimate aims and rights of functional groups must be interpreted to them intelligently and honestly in the light of the common welfare. No man or woman of wealth can make a better investment and, incidentally, secure a more permanent name with posterity, than to provide the endowment necessary for a great center of learning dedicated to the cause of social justice. If it is true, as the Encyclical says, that the immediate apostles of workingmen must be workingmen themselves, what greater service can be rendered the vast multitudes of wage-earners than to enable them to lead themselves? What greater service can be rendered to all society than to establish it firmly on intelligence, justice and charity?"

LAWS RELAXED, DEATHS INCREASE 600 PER CENT

(Continued from page 100)

are treated in this wise by Senator Oddie:

"A letter addressed to me on January 5, 1933, by A. J. Simpson, inspector of mines, State of Nevada, reports on the conditions under which the Six Companies (Inc.), carried on the construction work and includes a list of fatal accidents sustained by the labor employed from May 1, 1931, to November 13, 1931, the period before the injunction was served, and from November 13, 1931, to December 31, 1932, since the injunction was issued. From this table it will be found that for the period May 1, 1931, to November 13, 1931, when the mine safety laws of Nevada were being enforced, only three fatal accidents occurred, and these were all caused by premature explosions.

"During the period November 13, 1931, to December 31, 1932, the period in which the Six Companies (Inc.) violated the Nevada mine safety laws and also Decision No. 19 of the Federal Mine Safety Board, there were 22 fatal accidents. Three of these fatal accidents were caused by premature explosions, while the causes of the remaining 19 deaths are so varied as to indicate general disregard of the safety of life and limb and gross carelessness.

"In accordance with the records of the Nevada industrial commission for the eight-month period prior to November 13, 1931, when the mine inspector was enforcing the mine safety laws of the State of Nevada, there occurred 121 nonfatal accidents, while for the 14½-month period which has transpired since the mine inspector was enjoined from enforcing the mine safety laws of the State of Nevada, there have occurred 756 nonfatal accidents, or more than six times as many. This is a further indication of the utter disregard for the

life and welfare of labor with which the Six Companies (Inc.) conducting its work at Boulder Canyon, and emphasizes further the necessity for enforcing the mine safety laws of the State of Nevada at the earliest possible date."

HOW OLD ARE OLD MEN WHO WORK?

(Continued from page 114)

experience has value and that steadiness and dependability are better than youth.

And fearing I forget the great and aged soldier of Germany, now at 85 and rules for her good the German Republic and the German people should encourage every so-called "Old Man."

In 15 years he will be 100 years old. When the great war began he had retired after serving Germany many years as an able general. He was then considered "too old" for really active service. But war wipes out foolish ideas and compels nations to take ability wherever they can find it. They had to take "old" Clemenceau in France to run their war and their government and "old" Lloyd George in England, and they were glad to get "old" Hindenburg to lead their armies. He proved himself a greater general than any other in

Germany and now at 85 he proves himself Germany's best man to carry the Republic through its early years of difficulty.

General Hindenburg's profile as I last saw it is interesting because it shows the importance of a thick neck for a man who must bear heavy physical as well as mental burden as a soldier or ruler under difficult conditions and should make "old men" of 50, 60 and 70 refuse to admit they are old.

And what shall I say of the man whom today millions revere as the greatest and most "indispensable" American that ever lived? For when Lincoln was 50 years of age he rode his horse into town and with a final caressing pat turned it over to the sheriff, in partial payment of unpaid obligations.

Two years later, tipped back in a chair in his dusty little office, Lincoln said to his partner, "Herndon, I'm a failure—52 and a failure—I've lost out." Lincoln said this when—God bless his tender heart and noble soul—his life's work was only just beginning.

Always remember that "in our little moment anything may happen."

The wheel of fate may spin and you my friends who were at the very bottom of its round find yourself at the highest possible top.

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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. 48801	50489	66. 34545	34504	164. 810751	810764	292. 791401	792000	435. 399081	399102
2. 784871	784970	66. 321151	321156	167. 628904	628967	293. 72186	72174	437. 89030	89059
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5. 723461	723750	67. 634699	634722	174. 628820	628829	296. 18868	18874	441. 51794	51810
6. 516701	516750	68. 59425	59426	175. 73157	73174	298. 231667	231695	444. 285419	285434
6. 847501	847635	68. 153141	153170	177. 257911	257996	300. 625204	625209	446. 634017	634032
6. 141134	141135	68. 598931	599053	177. 534358	534447	301. 273938	273948	449. 910516	910526
8. 540328	540409	69. 532897	532902	178. 19060	19070	302. 24914	24916	453. 54135	54147
9. 746711	747060	70. 659252	659257	180. 562233	562281	302. 60461	60470	458. 636483	636506
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11. 258151	258170	76. 785511	785584	185. 485199	485247	308. 379174	379199	470. 84382	84402
11. 716324	716567	77. 757342	757433	186. 34667	34675	309. 3918	3921	471. 79181	79200
12. 801226	810240	79. 662020	662090	187. 659169	659190	309. 319549	319650	471. 647706	647708
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41. 692500	692783	124. 2396	2400	238. 621389	621405	384. 28327	28328	555. 899323	899335
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54. 206936	206951	143. 301866	301879	265. 263465	263470	413. 832501	832598	584. 320401	320473
54. 345309	345372	145. 131956	131990	267. 61033	61034	415. 53000	53040	584. 796515	796634
55. 802798	802812	145. 801157	801240	269. 685734	685800	415. 143734	143737	586. 396441	396462
56. 453427	453457	146. 58612	58620	271. 591892	591905	416. 91235	91248	588. 686373	686408
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L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
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614	732128	732133	710	653841	902	641021	641054	333	708270.
617	735049	735068	711	515088	912	679811	679817	437	89028-89030.
619	630410	630421	712	368576	914	169873	169892	444	285422.
623	90725	90750	713	834154	915	75946	75950	471	647701-705.
625	445866	445888	714	657323	918	17701	17719	488	145386-389.
629	54605		716	594003	922	21769	21779	545	617381-390.
629	674371	674435	716	289778	937	672068	672077	584	243129-130, 796548-
630	334719	334737	716	26419	940	624043	624064		550, 601-610.
631	559034	559072	717	533641	940	217972		723	742026-030.
632	73774	73800	717	9789	948	241987	242006	1144	81355-81356.
632	648601	648618	719	83055	948	751033	751073	1154	4540.
636	553712	553746	722	549860	953	912601	912604		
640	33325	33339	723	742031	953	36591	36600		
640	335046	335082	725	232004	958	83755	83760		
644	632908	632929	727	657621	958	657412	657416		
646	47498	47502	728	66180	963	38854	38866		
648	714907	714966	729	622528	971	443193	443197		
649	535027	535053	731	632588	978	74546	74551		
654	2612	2621	734	82815	987	642907	642911		
655	13440	13450	734	699171	991	677268	677276		
656	84192	84216	735	663311	995	632263	632284		
658	39483	39487	743	690105	996	65184	65190		
660	430816	430849	757	615755	1002	338108	338143		
661	206037	206053	760	72476	1021	79840	79851		
664	78583	78600	762	75580	1024	681928	681979		
664	629101	629113	770	308980	1025	973196	973199		
665	144079	144083	770	646201	1029	620782	620801		
665	658816	658854	772	702393	1032	768323	768338		
666	65257	65260	773	622311	1036	659743	659755		
666	707458	707454	774	628799	1037	129820	129843		
668	74773	74781	784	639166	1037	566401	566490		
669	241765	241774	787	626727	1047	697509	697535		
670	175955	175962	792	707277	1054	37385	37401		
673	663124	663139	794	148961	1057	482560	482572		
676	83172	83176	794	658696	1072	858314	858330		
677	89824	89845	798	954806	1086	341797	341827		
677	20129	20130	802	675632	1091	636730	636755		
680	144653	144655	809	49642	1095	82897	82419		
680	706321	706326	811	64618	1101	341893	341906		
681	641729	641735	817	702511	1105	658317	658328		
683	626327	626400	817	726751	1108	81725	81729		
683	646801	646817	819	75806	1118	77281	77297		
684	539154	539169	835	80275	1131	38621	38630		
685	603950	603966	838	624383	1141	638564	638585		
686	177349	177372	840	622856	1141	241471	241480		
688	18719	18720	849	623589	1144	81357	81359		
691	908122	908132	854	721524	1151	657920	657922		
694	547091	547133	855	4301	1154	4541			
695	59076	59093	857	4637	1154	629991	630000		
697	288651	288727	858	30394	1154	911701	911708		
697	590678	590760	862	80956	1156	667839	667895		
699	42188	42197	863	907838					
701	45472	45477	865	684099					
702	33926	33928	869	441157					
702	796102	796271	870	671323					

VOID

9	746460.		
11	194596, 660, 716336.		
20	301100, 116, 125.		
25	556109, 127.		
28	5521, 299650,		
	679021.		
35	309912, 916.		
38	55245, 55459, 55473,		
	387166, 727687.		
40	23300, 316045, 057,		
	067, 083, 794062,		
	070, 195, 209,		
	236.		
46	4404, 4469, 4473,		
	601338, 550.		
48	589418, 420, 430,		
	844529, 565.		
52	296473, 710662,		
	819, 816205, 774.		
58	613035, 037, 57275,		
	57378.		
64	625173.		
65	840100, 138, 214,		
	226, 256.		
66	798421-430, 508.		
77	757427.		
83	843829, 864-865.		
98	279298, 326, 381,		
	485, 307819,		
	308101, 545125,		
	553, 698-699.		
103	302493.		
110	833546.		
130	317703, 318006,		
	775498.		
164	265268, 688761.		
193	6776.		
211	442310, 321.		
223	643283, 291.		
246	190463.		
271	591905.		

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED

418	159330.
575	74902.
584	495647-648, 730-
	738.
640	33321.
680	144649-650.

BLANK

28	679289-290.
43	548065.
82	676183.
211	261289-290, 442335.
584	243146-150.
948	242003.

SHOALS FORECASTS NEW WORLD OF POWER

(Continued from page 105)

6. Improvement of navigation.

7. Stimulation of decentralized industry in the region by the supply of cheap power.

Muscle Shoals is already notable for many advantages other than this huge hydro-electric development. There are practically inexhaustible supplies of coal for the development of auxiliary power and for use in those industries which require coal in their processes. There are great opportunities in this district for industries devoted to putting raw materials through the first processes of manufacturing, and there are great opportunities for other industries which will carry the manufacturing processes to completion, turning out finished wares for retail consumption. Industries which use iron and steel, wood or textile fabrics can thrive here. The site also dominates a great region centrally and already has excellent transportation facilities.

Only one dam is now built at Muscle Shoals. This is one of a series of three planned. The first dam was to be located two miles below the present site of Wilson Dam. Wilson Dam is now completed and in operation. Dam No.

3 was to be located 18 miles above the present Wilson Dam. This was to be the largest of all. It was to raise the water 40 feet, and it was to generate 250,000 horsepower of electrical energy.

President Describes Plan

President Roosevelt said:

"If the project is successful, and I am confident it will be, I think the development will be the forerunner of similar projects in other parts of the country, such as in the watersheds of the Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas Rivers and in the Columbia River in the Northwest.

"We now have about 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 wage earners unemployed, or about 30,000,000 of our population affected directly by unemployment. If we should return immediately to the high level of 1929, I think we still would have about 5,000,000 men out of work and on a dole. Our population is out of balance. If by government activity we can restore the balance we will have taken a great step forward.

"The normal trend now is a back-to-the-farm movement. For those who have had experience in agricultural work I think we would do well to provide a living. * * *

"Attacked from all angles, this project should give work eventually to about 200,000 men. We have been going at

these projects piecemeal ever since the days of T. R. (Theodore Roosevelt) and Gifford Pinchot, who were pioneers of reforestation in this country. I believe it is now time to tie up all these various developments into one great comprehensive plan within a given area.

"I regard it as a safe investment to buy and take care of land of this character. The money will come back through the sale of the tree crop. There always will be a market for timber and it is time we should act to get a tree crop, for we now are consuming three or four times as much timber as is produced annually.

"It is merely a case of applying the principle of city planning to a larger area. If it is successful, we can apply it to other watersheds, and there are watersheds in every part of the country."

Homo Sapiens—the big-brained devastator.
Dr. William K. Gregory, American Museum of Natural History.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled. \$2.50

MODERN FABLE



Our clever, smart, non-economic contemporary, the New Yorker, preaches a sermon to all stupid employers.

BUSINESS CYCLE

A strikingly clear example of the simple workings of our economic system comes from Connecticut. It begins with a man who works for a factory which makes glass for automobiles. His job looked steady because his employers had just received a big order from Detroit. So he decided that he could afford a car, made a down payment, and drove around for a couple of weeks, full of contentment. At the end of that time he was called in and fired. It was explained that they were giving the job to a worthier workman, one who couldn't afford an automobile. Facing unemployment, our workman went sadly back to the dealer from whom he had bought the car and said he'd have to turn it in.

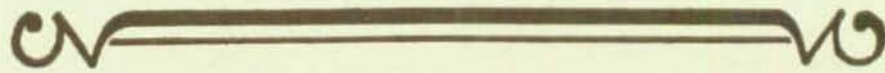
The happening horrified the dealer, who wrote a strong letter

to his automobile people in Detroit. They went up in the air, called a meeting, and canceled an order for glass which they had given the Connecticut factory. When the factory, very nearly in tears, asked why, it was told, rather haughtily, that if it was going to fire employees because they bought automobiles, it could hardly expect to get orders from people who were making automobiles.

The glass men did some heavy and fast thinking. They telephoned the man who had been fired and invited him to come back to work. The man went to the automobile dealer and took back his car. The dealer wrote to the manufacturer and explained, and things were right back where they started. From this little tale we learn that business men are nervous.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL uses every known weapon of science and logic to oppose the stupidity of greed.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL



T HE OLD POLITICAL FORMULAS
DO NOT FIT THE PRESENT PROBLEMS;
THEY READ NOW LIKE DOCUMENTS
OUT OF A FORGOTTEN AGE... WE
ARE FACING THE NECESSITY OF FIT-
TING A NEW SOCIAL ORGANIZATION,
AS WE DID ONCE FIT THE OLD ORGAN-
IZATION, TO THE HAPPINESS AND
PROSPERITY OF THE GREAT BODY OF
CITIZENS.

WOODROW WILSON.

